The Sydney Morning Herald.

'IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY.'

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1845 No. 2414

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. ——, Balmain; MR. WILLIAM TRESS, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. ——, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Muswellbrook; MR. HORATIO TOZER, Port Macquarie; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Port Phillip; CAPTAIN THOM, Launceston and Van Diemen's Land; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d, per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

NOTICE

MR. THOS. HOPE, of Singleton and Jerry's Plains, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in Singleton and Jerry's Plains, is authorised to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests, or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, January 31, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, of Liverpool, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Liverpool and Cabramatta, is authorised to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests, or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, January 31, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN BROWNE, of Campbelltown, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Campbelltown, Stonequarry, Appin, and Camden, is authorised to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests; or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, January 31, 1845.

TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE SCHOONER *HARLEQUIN* will leave Kellick's Wharf for the above district This (Friday) Afternoon, at Five P.M.

February 7. 1987

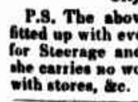
FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE PACKET BRIG *CHRISTINA*, Saunders, master, will clear on Friday, and sail positively on Saturday the 8th inst. For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or at the Office of

A. B. SMITH AND CO., Sussex-street.

February 5. 1971

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
For Steerage and Intermediate Passengers.

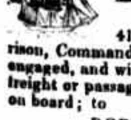


THE British-built Brig *CAROLINE* will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only. Apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 474, George-street.

P.S. The above fine little vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Steerage and Intermediate Passengers; she carries no wool, and will be well found with stores, &c. 553

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE first-class British-built barque *MIDLOTHIAN*, 414 tons register, George Morrison, Commander, has almost all her cargo engaged, and will sail early in March. For freight or passage apply to Captain Morrison, on board; to

ROBERT HOW, AND CO.
or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

George-street, January 22. 1327

FOR PASSAGE ONLY, FOR LONDON.

SHIP *LORD AUCKLAND* leaves this on the 1st March; her poop accommodations are fitted up in the Indian style. For particulars apply to Captain Brown, on board; or to

CAPTAIN TOWNS, Miller's Point.

February 3. 1842

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader, first-class ship *PALESTINE*, Alexander Sim, Commander, will commence loading for the above port in a few days, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Sim, on board, or to

WILLIAM C. BOTT'S Wharf, Darling Harbour.

1862

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales is hereby called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of opening an account with a Banking Establishment in London; to be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on Monday, the tenth day of February next, at twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

January 21. 1207

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held at their offices, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th February, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, 7th February, 1845. 1747

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days' sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and *in duplicate*, marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

4557

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 31st January, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 10th of February, at noon, from persons willing to grind the whole or a portion of three thousand bushels of maize, into 10 per cent. meal, the same to be twice ground, and a sample to be furnished.

Tenders to state the rate to be charged per bushel, and the length of time that will be occupied in grinding.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen

1716

GEORGE-STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.
LOSS OF TEETH

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Leyden and Utrecht, continues to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete SET, upon his BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM OF SELF-ADHESION, which has procured him such universal approbation in some hundreds of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons of New South Wales, as being the most ingenious method of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to FASTEN ANY LOOSE TEETH, by forming a new gum where the gums have SHRUNK from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of any WIRES or SPRINGS; and above all, are firmer in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to astonish the most SCEPTICAL. Mr. E. also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless but EFFECTIVE SYSTEM. Specimens, from one to a complete SET, may be seen at his residence daily. AND IN ORDER THAT HIS SYSTEM MAY BE WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL, he will continue the same MODERATE CHARGES. THOSE INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT WILL FIND THIS STATEMENT OF THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS TO BE ENTIRELY AND SCRUPULOUSLY CORRECT, Mr. E. wearing himself artificial teeth made on this principle.

Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity: it is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. The tooth warranted never to change colour. Mr. E. can confidently assert that this is one of the most valuable inventions ever introduced, and he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed.

Parents should be extremely cautious with their children in second dentition; Mr. E. having seen several cases wherein the permanent teeth have been extracted for the milk teeth, thereby causing malformation of children's mouths.

Artificial palates on a new principle, recommended by the Faculty for its restoring perfect articulation, without any pressure on the alveolar plates. Teeth cleansed of the scorbutic tartar.

Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. each. Instantaneous relief for the toothache, sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. and upwards. This tincture is invaluable to captains of whalers and gentlemen settlers. Ladies and gentlemen attended at their private residences. At home from Nine, A.M., till Six, P.M.

Observe—two doors from S Lyons's Auction Mart. 8530

SHIPPING GAZETTE."
"PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MERCHANTS and others will find it to their advantage to advertise in the above publication, the circulation of which is very much increased. Advertising charges same as *Morning Herald* Office, 586, George-street.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK TAYLOR, who came to this colony as a passenger in the *Lady Macnaghten*, Captain Doughty, from Calcutta, in the year 1841, is requested to communicate with Messrs. Thacker, Mason, and Co., Fort-street. 1679

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Forty-sixth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Clearances; Imports and Exports for the week; Coasters Inwards and Outwards; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, Launceston, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India; Vessels laid on for England; Ships loading for England; Ships in Harbour; Court of Vice-Admiralty; the Perils of the Guano Trade; Loss of the *Cervantes* and *Alcyon*; the *Arab*; Age of our Line-of-battle Ships; Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Colonial Produce; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Refined Sugar; Price Current, &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	0	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

PRINTING TYPES.—A fount of second-hand Long Primer is for sale at the *Herald* Office. 832

MANEROO.
SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	
Flour	Woolpacks
Tobacco	Sheep shears
Salt	Seaming twine
Soap	Boots and shoes
Soda	Blankets and rugs
Corrosive sublimate	Slops of every description
American negrohead tobacco, ex *Ianthe* and *Pactolus*	Hardware
	Earthenware

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins wool, or tallow, delivered at the township taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

FORDWICH BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. BLAXLAND begs to inform the Proprietors of Stock on Hunter River, that he is ready to commence boiling down sheep and cattle, at his establishment at Fordwich, near Darlington, at the following prices, viz:—

Bullocks at 7s. per head
Sheep at 8d. ditto

Casks will be found at the lowest possible prices, and the tallow delivered at Morpeth, or any port of Maitland, free of expense.

Hides salted and packed at 1s, tongues at 2d. each, and rounds cured at ½d. per lb.

Large and secure paddocks, with abundance of grass and water, will be provided for all stock sent to this establishment, free of expense.

Fordwich, January 13. 752

SULPHURIC ACID, SOAP, AND STEARINE MANUFACTORY, FIVE DOCK

MESSRS. MONIES AND CO. beg to announce to the public, that they are now ready to execute orders for the above articles in any quantities, deliverable after the 15th proximo; and that Mr. W. E. Shaw, of 476, George-street, will execute all sales, receive orders, and make purchases of tallow and lard at market prices, for cash.

Sydney, January 30. 1786

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE

R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and other Colonial Produce, at a Commission of ONE PER CENT., which is less than that charged by the London brokers.

After the experience of last season, R. F. need not point out the advantage of this mode of sale, as it was universally admitted that wool, &c., realized fully ten per cent. more by auction than by private sale.

In the rear of the present auction rooms there is an extensive store, which will be appropriated for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale, for which no charge will be made; also a large yard, affording every facility for unloading drays, &c. 3434

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

THE undersigned begs to inform *parties interested in the sale of colonial produce*, that he is prepared to make ADVANCES on wool, tallow, hides, &c., intended either for private sale or public auction, and that he will store the same NINETY DAYS without any charge for rent. His spacious stores will admit upwards of 1000 bales of wool; and any quantity of tallow and hides may be stored in his dry and cool cellars.

TO MEET THE TIMES, ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION will be charged for effecting the sale.

SAMUEL LYONS, Auctioneer.

George-street and Charlotte-place. 3800

NOTICE.

JOSEPH SCOTT, Whip Manufacturer and Tobacconist, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he intends, on the 8th February, to remove to those premises lately occupied by Mr. Emanuel, opposite the Savings' Bank, and adjoining the Ironmongery Establishment of Burdekin and Hawley. 1764

CHINA MATTING.

PHILIP LEVEY, of the General Furniture Warehouse, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has received a large supply of China Matting, in all widths, which he will sell at very reduced prices.

P. L. begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received, and still continues to conduct his business on the same principles as he commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction; he has now the largest supply of Furniture and fancy Curiosities of any one in the trade, which he is enabled to sell at least 50 per cent. less than any house in this city.

PHILIP LEVEY, Furniture Warehouse, 528, George-street.

1804

CLOCKS AND WATCHES REPAIRED BY RICHARD LAMB, 454, GEORGE-STREET,
(Between R. Peek's Grocery Warehouse and the Post Office.)

R. LAMB begs to inform his friends and customers, that all Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks repaired at his Establishment are warranted to perform correctly for twelve months, and for punctuality, first-rate work, and moderate charges, he is satisfied no one can excel him.

N. B. Watch glasses of every size and description.

The trade supplied with tools and materials.—TERMS, CASH. 2024

MESSRS. M'ARTHUR & LITTLE respectfully beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the Drapery Business, in Devonshire House, lately occupied by Mr. Wade, and directly opposite Messrs. R. Bourne and Co.'s, Pitt-street. As it is not their intention to adopt the puffing system, now so generally practised, they cannot profess to sell fifty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, but having received, per last packet, a large, varied, and beautiful assortment of Goods, carefully selected from some of the first manufacturers in England, and being regularly in the habit of importing their own goods, they believe they can offer advantages at least equal to any other house in the City. Their present Stock will be found to comprise almost every useful article in the above line, and will be sold at prices, which, they trust, will prove to a discerning public that their statements are correct. In order to place inexperienced purchasers on an equal footing with the most perfect judges, so far as it is possible to do so, the lowest price will be invariably asked, after which no reduction will be made; and as they are determined to sell for the smallest possible remunerating profit, all goods will be expected to be paid for on delivery.

February 6th. 2026

TO GENTLEMEN.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of Settlers and the Public to their Tailoring Department, having just received a fresh supply of every description of materials adapted to that branch of their business; they feel assured that the merits of their Tailoring Trade are too well known to require comment, and would, therefore, only remark to those who may not yet have patronised their establishment, that the cut, quality, and workmanship of Clothing made by them are such as cannot be surpassed by any London house: their scale of prices, for *really first-rate articles*, is decidedly the lowest in New South Wales, and Gentlemen from the Interior can (as usual) be at all times supplied with a complete suit of Colonial Tweed, or any other material, in ten hours.

Emporium, Pitt-street. 1923

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, 500 HATS, of a very excellent quality, at 12s. 6d. each. Parisian and Superfine Beaver, of the latest fashion, at the lowest price. Ladies' Riding Hats and Caps made to order on the shortest notice.

THWAITES AND CO., Market-street, next to City Theatre.

1896

LIST OF PRICES.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SETTLERS AND THE PUBLIC,—
(THE FEW ARTICLES PARTICULARISED BEING A SAMPLE FOR ALL THE REST.)

DRAPERY.

Super calicos, 3d. to 4½d. per yard
Soft finished longcloths, 5d. to 6½d. per yard
Extra stout white Wigan sheetings, from 4½d. to 6d. per yard
8-4 grey sheeting, 10d. per yard
Stout cotton bedtick, 6d. per yard
Navy blue prints, 10s. 6d. per piece
Fancy print dresses, fast colours, at 3s. 6d. per dress
Superfine printed cambric ditto, from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per dress
Mousseline de laine dresses, from 4s. 6d. per dress
Printed muslin and white checked dresses, from 4s. 6d.
4-4 fancy checks for children's dresses, 1s. per yard
Welch and Lancashire flannels, from 1s. per yard
Men's stout cotton half-hose, from 5s. per dozen
Women's white cotton hose, from 5s. 6d. per dozen
Women's white jean stays, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Women's coloured jean stays, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair.

SLOPS.

Drab moleskin trowsers, from 5s. 6d. per pair
Drab moleskin jackets, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stout sleeved vests, from 6s. each
Flushing trousers, 5s. per pair
Duck frocks and trousers, equally low
Striped shirts, from 18s per dozen
Regatta shirts, from 21s. to 28s. per dozen
Blankets, rugs, canvas, &c.

CLOTHING.

Gentlemen's white longcloth shirts, linen fronts and wrists, from 3s. 6d. each
A large lot of English made tweed coats, at 10s. each
Black beaver hats from 7s. 6d. each
Gentlemen's colonial tweed suits, or a suit of any description of clothing, can be selected from the largest and best assortment of materials in the colony, and made to measure in ten hours
A complete assortment of gentlemen's riding belts, India-rubber and buckskin braces, gloves, &c., &c., is constantly on hand at

PITE AND PRESTON'S Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

1922

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

OPENED This Day, several cases of Moleskin Trousers, of superior quality, and at less prices than what are charged at the puffing houses.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Commerce House, George-street.

2004

PAINT OIL.
EX "PERSIAN" AND "SARAH BIRKETT."

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED—
100 cans boiled Oil, 5 gallons each
100 cans raw Oil, 5 gallons each
100 tins turpentine, 3 gallons each.

J. JACOBS, Lower George-street, Opposite the *Herald* Office.

1720

NEWCASTLE COAL.

THE undersigned have on sale the best Newcastle Coals, screened and unscreened, at reduced prices, at their wharf, bottom of Bathurst-street.

BRODIE AND CRAIG, Builders.

1951

GIG FOR SALE, at M'Laughlin's Coach Factory, Pitt-street. A Stanhope Gig (*nearly new*), the property of a gentleman going to England, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

February 5. 1970

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street Church hill.

184

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

6295

THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., in London.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

November 22. 6969

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

THE Undersigned is a purchaser of Wool, Tallow, and Hides, for cash; or will make liberal advances on the same, consigned to his friends in London.

THOMAS AGARS, Kent-street North.

1670

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street.

6338

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.:

To the Widow, and to the next of kin, of Joseph Robinson, late of Campbelltown, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, deceased:

GREETING,—

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the proctor of Samuel Kettle, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said Joseph Robinson, late of Campbelltown afore said, departed this life on or about the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, intestate. We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear, personally or by your proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on the twenty-first day of February instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause if you, or either of you, have or know any reason why the same should not be committed to the said Samuel Kettle, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security; and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Samuel Kettle.

Witness—the Honorable Alfred Stephen, Esquire, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this fifth day of February, in the eighth year of our reign.

G. P. F. GREGORY, (L. S.)
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

GEORGE LOUIS POIGNARD, Hutchinson's Buildings, Clarence-street, Sydney, Proctor for the said Samuel Kettle. 1967

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. ROBERT RAMSAY MACKENZIE

A MEETING of the Creditors in the above estate will be held at my office, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at Three o'clock, to consider the propriety of accepting an offer of immediate payment, by way of composition, of a bond due to the estate, payable in 1848.

J. WALKER, Official Assignee, 97, Hunter-street.

February 7. 1961

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the barque *New York Packet*, Captain W. E. Hawkesley, to be sent in duplicate, before noon This Day, Friday, 7th instant.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., Bent-street.

February 7. 1988

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, HORSE DEALERS, AND BULLOCK DRIVERS

NOTICE.—Horses, Bullock Teams, and Fat Cattle, taken to graze on the Homebush Race Course; there is abundance of grass and water at a moderate charge. Apply opposite the gate, or to

G. DAVIS, Newtown Toll-house.

February 4. 1962

NOTICE.

IF JOHN BRAVITY does not call at Winbourn, within a fortnight after this date, and pay the sums due by him to Mr. George Cox and John Doris, his horse, left here, will be sold to discharge the same.

January 31. 1905

TO BUILDERS.

REQUIRED, a New Shop Front, a two-stall stable, and coach-house.

Apply at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street.

1900 JOHN JACOBS.

WANTED immediately, a gentlemanly RESIDENCE, fit for the occupation of a small family, situate in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and not further distant than three miles. Apply by letter to G. C. Turner, Esq., 555, George-street. 1640

WANTED, a mixed herd of cattle—about four hundred head—with station given in, for which CASH will be paid. None but those possessed of good cattle, and are willing to take a low price, need apply. A superior price would be given for the pick of a herd. Apply to Mr. David Taylor, 59, George-street, Sydney. 739

WANTED, for a Church of England School, a Female Assistant. For particulars apply by letter (post-paid) only, to Mr. S. Turton, Narrellan. 1907

COOPERS WANTED, FOR WINDEMERE.

WANTED, three Coopers: two to make tallow casks by the piece, and the third to work by the year. Apply to Mr. Wentworth, at Mr. Richard Hill's, Pitt street, each day at Eleven o'clock and Four o'clock. 1960

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Wet Nurse, to take an Infant from the month. Apply from eleven to twelve o'clock, at

APPLETON AND CO'S, 257, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

1693

WANTED, for a small family at Balmain, a respectable English Cook. Apply to Mr. Kelf, grocer, Kent street, near the Flour Company's premises. 1988

WANTED, five Weavers, a Warper, and one Winder; none need apply who cannot produce testimonials of ability and character from their last employers. Applications, if by letter post-paid, to be made to Mr. George Chivers, Muswellbrook, Steam Mills; or to R. P. Cummins, Sportsman's Arms, West Maitland. 1676

A YOUNG MAN, of six years' colonial experience, wishes to obtain a situation as Storekeeper, having had the management of a country Store for the last two years; or as Overseer over a Cattle Station,—being fully qualified to give satisfaction in either situation. Respectable references can be given. Apply by letter, post paid, H. R., *Herald* Office. 1977

OFFICES TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the ground floor, at No. 555, George-street North, adjoining the Bank of Australasia. Apply on the premises. 1139

TO LET,

A GENTEEL COTTAGE in Clarence-street, near Church Hill, which will be vacated in the course of the week. Enquire on the premises, or of Mr. Blake, Mount Shamrock, Balmain. 1959

TO LET, the House, No. 218, Elizabeth-street North, lately in the occupation of G. C. Turner, Esq., containing nine rooms, with kitchen, &c., attached. Apply at No. 555, George-street North. 1140

TO BE LET.

A FIRST-CLASS PUBLIC HOUSE, in a first-rate situation, THE "QUEEN'S HEAD INN," IN GEORGE-STREET, now in a flourishing trade, the rent very moderate, and a lease can be given to an extent of five years.

The present proprietor is entering into another line of business, and will dispose of all the bar-fixtures, fittings, furniture, license, and good will.

Sydney, February 5. 1938

TO LET.
FAMILY RESIDENCE IN LYONS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.

THAT excellent Family Residence, lately occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq., Colonial Treasurer; immediate possession can be given. Applications to be made to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 1160

TO LET,

AN excellent DAIRY FARM, containing 600 acres, situated on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, about thirteen miles from Sydney, well watered, and having on it an EXCELLENT COTTAGE and outbuildings—with GARDEN and a splendid ORCHARD, NURSERY, and VINEYARD.

For further particulars, apply to
A. & S. LYONS, Pitt-street, Sydney

N. B.—Any Person renting the above Farm may have the Run of 200 acres of Land within a quarter of a mile, and of 1000 acres about five miles from the Farm; and any person found cutting timber on the above mentioned 600 acre Farm, or the 200 acres, will be prosecuted, and a Reward of Two Pounds will be paid on conviction of the offender to any party giving the information. 2451

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOUSE IN PITT STREET.
Opposite the residence of the late Mayor of Sydney.

MR. STUBBS will sell, by public auction, ON THE PREMISES, IN PITT-STREET, At one o'clock precisely,

THIS DAY, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, THE LEASE of all that newly-built house and premises, situated adjoining Mr. Jones's Cottage, near the well known Cottage of Dr. Wardell, rented at 8s. per week.

It is four-roomed, built of brick, red tiled, and stands on an allotment 18 feet 6 inches to Pitt-street by 31 feet in depth to Pitt street more or less—is on an elevated site, and distinctly seen, as of modern style and comfort.

Terms—Cash. 1871

Saturday, {DUNBAR'S PORTER.} *February 8.*

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, At Eleven o'clock,

Ninety dozen Dunbar's Porter, in prime condition.

☞ Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 1901

1-6TH SHARE IN THE "SOPHIA JANE" STEAMER.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, at twelve o'clock precisely,

One-sixth share in the *Sophia Jane* steam boat.

N.B.—This favorite boat is now running to the Hunter, making two trips a week, and is giving the utmost satisfaction to the public, and is paying the proprietors handsomely for the capital invested.

Terms at sale. 2002

BATHURST.
TO CLEAR OUT.

MESSRS. SLOMAN AND TRESS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, in Durham-street, on WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, At Twelve o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of sofa, tables, hair-bottomed chairs, cheffionier, fenders and irons, eight-day mantel-piece clock; also, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c. &c.,—the property of a party leaving the district.

ALSO,

A quantity of merchandise, consisting of glass ware, guns and pistols, slop clothing, &c., &c., &c., WITHOUT RESERVE. 1773

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, ON SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, At eleven o'clock precisely,

10,000 feet of New Zealand pine planks, assorted sizes, from ½ in. to 3 in. thick, and from 6 in. to 12 in. broad—now landing, ex *Terror*, from New Zealand.

Terms, cash. 1956

TWO BUILDING ALLOTMENTS OF THE OLD BLACK SWAN PROPERTY, IN GEORGE-STREET.

MONDAY 10TH FEBRUARY, 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on MONDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Two allotments of the Black Swan property, being as per plan on view at the Mart.

Lots 10 and 11, each with a frontage of eighteen feet to Swan-street, and a depth of fifty-five feet, more or less.

*** *These allotments being in the most thriving part of the City, where great improvements are daily going on, they can be particularly recommended to the attention of the public, as there is not the least doubt but that any industrious person can secure a good business in the neighbourhood*

Terms at sale. 1918

MANILA ROPE, CANVAS, TWINE, THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, SHOE THREAD, COTTON, STRIPED, REGATTA, AND BAIZE SHIRTS, DAVIES'S BOOTS AND SHOES, MOULD CANDLES, COLEMAN'S MUSTARD, RATION TEA, SUGAR, IND AND SMITH'S ALE, AND HUNT'S PORT WINE.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Messrs. LAMB AND PARBURY, Darling Harbour, on TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, At eleven o'clock,

621 Coils Manila rope, various sizes
90 Bolts canvas, No. 1 to 6
8 Bales sewing and roping twine
1210 Three-bushel bags
130 Dozen shoe thread, 2 oz. balls
75 Dozen striped cotton shirts
100 Dozen regatta shirts, superior quality
20 Dozen baize shirts
13 Trunks Davis's boots and shoes
110 Boxes mould candles
120 Dozen Coleman's double superfine mustard, in 1lb. bottles, in excellent condition
80 Chests ration tea
34 Bags sugar, ex *Janet*, more or less damaged
96 Bags sugar, ex *Chance*, slightly damaged
40 Hogsheads Ind and Smith's ale
120 Dozen Hunt's port wine, in 3 dozen cases

In lots to suit purchasers.

☞ The wines and ales will be put up at one o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 1869

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES SMITH.

THE VALUABLE FARMS OF CLIFTON AND CLARENDON, NEAR WINDSOR.

TO BE LEASED for a term to be agreed upon.

ALSO,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE STOCK AND CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY

AT CLIFTON, ON MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at CLIFTON, NEAR WINDSOR, on MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

LOT 1.
On Lease,

THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF "CLARENDON," containing 100 acres, newly fenced in, pig proof. On this Estate, which is only one mile beyond Windsor, and of fine alluvial soil, there have been erected

A NEAT BRICK COTTAGE, With blacksmith's shop, and two huts for the men.

LOT 2.
On Lease,

THE VALUABLE ESTATE OF "CLIFTON," about one mile from Windsor, containing 400 acres, the whole fenced in, pig proof, and the paddocks into which it has been sub-divided fenced in the same manner.

There are about sixty acres of Lucerne, in full growth, and about sixty acres Maize, on the Estate, which are to be taken at a valuation.

The Buildings consist of:—

A GOOD FAMILY RESIDENCE, STORES, BARNS, STABLING, LOOSE BOXES, YARDS, BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTER'S SHOPS, FOWL-HOUSE, PIGGERY, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR A FIRST-RATE FARMING ESTABLISHMENT, ALL IN GOOD REPAIR.

AFTERWARDS WILL BE SOLD,
THE WHOLE OF THE WELL-KNOWN EXTENSIVE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE STOCK,
Consisting of
BROOD MARES, COLTS, FILLIES, AND ENTIRE HORSES,
Some of which are highly valuable
IMPORTED STOCK,
And not to be equalled in the colony.

ALSO,

THE WHOLE OF THE IMPORTED CHOICE HORN STOCK,
Consisting of
COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.

AFTER WHICH,

All the Household Furniture, Stock of Hay, and other produce, &c., &c.

☞ Full particulars of the Horse Stock, Cattle, and produce, &c., with terms of sale, will be given in catalogues, fourteen days previous to the sale, on application to the Auctioneer.

Mr. Lyons feels assured it is unnecessary to make any comment on the above valuable Agricultural Farms and Live Stock, as the judgment of the late Mr. Charles Smith in such matters is acknowledged, in the sporting world, to have been first rate, and it is well known that he spared neither trouble or expense to obtain the finest Stock in the Colony.

Mr. L. particularly invites the attention of persons, desirous of improving their horse stock and cattle, to this sale; and to the gentlemen recently arrived from India, the opportunity of purchasing is particularly recommended, as such an one is not likely to occur again. 1755

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

February 6.—*Australian*, barque, 300 tons, Captain Wiles, from the Whaling Grounds.

DEPARTURE.

February 6.—*Hamlet*, barque, Captain Wilson, for London. Passengers—Mr. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Walker and three children, Miss Sophia Hill, Miss Pagan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drake and female servant, Mr. Leslie Moody, Mrs. Wilson and female servant, Mr. James Ramsay, Mr. S. E. Hayes, surgeon, Mr. E. Humphrey, Mrs. Cox and two sons, Mr. George Waters, Mrs. Waters, Mr. Banfield, Mr. Peter Dowlie, Mr. James Chamberlain, Mr. W. Ribbard, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Platon, Miss Elliott, Mr. Kitson, Mr. Harvey, Mr. T. Carney, Mrs. Day, Mr. Owen Conway, Mr. Thomas Pierce, Mr. W. Bassick, Mrs. Bassick, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. James Chalmer, Mr. J. M'Dowell, Mr. James D. Monies, Mr. James Currell, Mr. J. B. Taylor, and Miss E. Harway.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 6.—*Trial*, 30, Cullen, from the Hunter, with 500 bushels wheat, 300 bushels barley, 500 bushels maize; *Mermaid*, 25, Busby, from Morpeth, with 800 bushels wheat, 100 bushels barley; *Endeavour*, 10, Milham, from Brisbane Water, with 160 bushels shells, 10,000 shingles, 1 ton onions; *Traveller*, 8, M'Cormack, from Brisbane water, with 2000 feet timber, 16,000 shingles; *Isabella*, 21, Barnett, from the M'Leay, with 450 bushles maize, 100 bushels wheat, 7 casks tallow, 25 hides; *Mary*, 14, Wall, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels lime; *Sarah*, 49, Potter, from Lake Macquarie, with 50 tons coals; *Mary Ann*, 18, Blunker, from the M'Leay, with 8000 feet cedar; 2 casks tallow; *George*, 37, James, from the Bellinger, with 13,000 feet cedar; *Catherine*, 25, Betsaud, from the Bellinger, with 15,000 feet cedar; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, from Morpeth, with 51 bales wool, 60 bags corn, 56 bags wheat, 7 bags bran, 12 bags barley, 50 trusses hay; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 303 bags wheat, 25 trusses hay, 15 casks tallow, 56 bales wool, 15 bags maize, 87 hides, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 6.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Mary Jane*, 32, Walker, for Newcastle, with sundries; *Rosalind*, 12, Bragg, for Morpeth, in ballast; *Endeavour*, 10, Milham, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Traveller*, 8, M'Cormack, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Challenger*, 30, M'Fayden, for Port Macquarie and the Manning, with sundries; *Mary*, 14, Wall, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Sarah*, 49, Potter, for Lake Macquarie, with sundries.

The *Australian* left Sydney on a whaling voyage on the 14th June, 1843, and for the first seven months averaged 100 barrels per month; since then the whales have been more scarce; but she has, however, made one of the most lucrative voyages which has been effected out of Sydney for some time past, having now, at the least, 1150 barrels sperm oil on board. The *Australian* called at Howe's Island to bury the carpenter, at which place the following vessels had touched,—December 28th, *Tigress*, brig, Eary, with 900 barrels sperm; from Sydney 10th May, 1843. December 30th, *Nimrod*, barque, Sullivan, with 40 barrels sperm oil; from Sydney July 25th, 1844. December 31st, *Woodlark*, barque, Smith, with 1000 barrels sperm oil; from Sydney 24th September, 1843. Same day, *Lady Blackwood*, barque, Cooper, with 55 barrels sperm oil; from Sydney 15th December, 1844. Whilst in pursuit of whales on the 26th December, the *Lady Blackwood* fell in with a stoved boat, with iron knees in her, and painted straw colour on the inside, with only two lances in her, stamped "London, cast steel," on the head; from her build Captain Cooper concluded that she was one of Mr. Day's boats, of this city, and therefore belonging to a Sydney whaler. The following were also reported at Howe's Island January 4:—*Jane*, barque, Fowler, with 530 barrels sperm oil; from Sydney 28th April, 1844. January 14th, *Arabian*, barque, Collins, of London, with 100 barrels sperm oil; from Sydney 11th June, 1844.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

February.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even.
7	FRIDAY	5 17	6 43	8 54	9 18

New Moon, February 7, at 37 min past 4, A.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not seen the paragraph mentioned by our Maitland subscriber; but will attend to his suggestion.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Australia was held yesterday. The business to be brought before the meeting was considered of vital importance to the proprietary, and matters were to be brought forward which it was not deemed necessary or prudent to allow to be laid before the public, or rather that portion of it not immediately interested The result of the meeting, we have been informed, was an offer to be made *(without prejudice)* on the part of the colonial proprietors to make up a sum of £40,000, to be given to the Bank of Australasia, together with good bills to the amount of £25,000, and all the securities (Hughes and Hosking's, and others), which were to have been the subject of the late proposed lottery—on condition of the Bank of Australasia paying off a colonial debt due by the Bank of Australia, of about £40,000. This offer is however not made so definitely as to involve English proprietors who may accede to it, or refuse as they think proper; they being liable, if they accede to the terms, to be further called upon for some £30,000, in addition to the amount paid, and security given up by the colonial proprietors. Supposing the Bank of Australasia to accede to the offer, the colonial proprietors who subscribe the fund, would require a guarantee from all future liability.

We are unable to give more particulars at present, but the above is the substance of the matter resolved upon at the special meeting of yesterday.

THE BANK RETURNS.

On Wednesday we published the Official Abstract of the sworn Returns of our four colonial Banks, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1844. Compared with the Returns for the corresponding quarter of 1843, the following are the results:—

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

31st December, 1843	£149,056
1844	148,719
Decrease	337

BILLS IN CIRCULATION.

31st December, 1843	£48,225
1844	82,044
Increase, being 70 per cent .	£33,819

DEPOSITS.

31st December, 1843	£807,934
1844	1,028,677
Increase, being 27½ per cent.	220,743

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

31st December, 1843	£1,005,254
1844	1,260,497
Increase, being 25½ per cent.	255,243

COIN.

31st December, 1843	£417,140
1844	518,824
Increase, being 24½ per cent.	101,684

DISCOUNTS.

31st December, 1843	£1,919,066
1844	1,583,137
Decrease, being 17½ per cent.	335,929

TOTAL ASSETS.

31st December, 1843	£2,393,750
1844	2,145,922
Decrease, being 10⅓ per cent.	247,828

Although the amount of Bank *notes* in circulation shows a decrease on the year of £337, it had increased during the last quarter. The amount on the 30th September having been £141,808, and on the 31st December £148,719, the increase on the quarter was £6,911, or nearly 5 per cent.

The *bills* in circulation on the 30th September amounted to £54,182; so that the increase on the quarter in this item was £27,862, or about 51½ per cent. The increase on the quarter is shown above to have been upwards of £33,800, or full 70 per cent. These bills being principally drawn against colonial produce, the great increase in their amount speaks well for the activity of our export trade.

The increase of *deposits* is also very considerable, having been upwards of £220,700 in the year, or more than 27 per cent.; and £80,336 in the quarter, or about 8½ per cent.

The increase of *coin* in the year was upwards of £100,000, or nearly a fourth; in the quarter it was £78,500, or nearly 18 per cent.

The bills under *discount* continued to decrease steadily throughout the year. In the first quarter they fell off in round numbers by £109,900; in the second quarter by a still further sum of nearly £122,700; in the third by a further sum of £46,000; in the fourth by a further sum of £57,300; and in the whole year by upwards of £335,900, or 17½ per cent.

The returns of each Bank separately, for the 31st December, 1843 and 1844 respectively, appear as follows:—

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

N. S. Wales—	1843..........	£22,880
	1844	20,330
Decrease, being 11 per cent .		2,550
Commercial—	1843..	£37,641
	1844..........	33,947
Decrease, being 9¾ per cent..		3,694
Australasia—	1843..........	£54,472
	1844..........	55,108
Increase		776
Union—	1843..........	£34,063
	1844..........	39,333
Decrease, being 15½ per cent.		5,270

BILLS IN CIRCULATION.

Commercial—	1843	£ 851
	1844..........	28,420
Increase, being 3238 per cent!!		27,569
Australasia —	1843	£31,212
	1844	30,209
Decrease, being 3¼ per cent.		1,003
Union—	1843	£16,161
	1844	23,416
Increase, being nearly 45 per ct.		£7,255

In the business of exchanges, the Commercial Bank has taken a truly prodigious leap, having within the twelvemonth sprung from £850 to £28,420! whilst the Bank of Australasia, strange to say, has gone backward by £1000.

DEPOSITS.

N. S. Wales—	1843	£142,640
	1844	175,117
Increase, being 22¾ per cent.		32,477
Commercial —	1843	£118,270
	1844	165,554
Increase, being nearly 40 per ct.		47,284
Australasia—	1843..........	£361,456
	1844..........	401,147
Increase, being nearly 11 per cent.		39,691
Union—	1843..........	£185,568
	1844..........	286,859
Increase, being 54½ per cent.		101,291

Coin.

N. S. Wales—	1843..........	£69,874
	1844..........	112,312
Increase, being 60¾ per cent.		42,438
Commercial—	1843..........	£72,962
	1844..........	136,108
Increase, being 86½ per cent.		63,146
Australasia—	1843..........	£428,351
	1844..........	124,762
Decrease, being 2¾ per cent..		3,589
Union —	1843	£145,952
	1844	145,642
Decrease		310

It thus appears that whilst in the two colonial Banks the coin had *increased* during the year by £105,580, in the two English Banks it had *decreased* by £3,900. How is this to be accounted for? One of these last-mentioned institutions lately received a large remittance of coin from its head office in London.

Discounts.

N. S. Wales—	1843	£319,219
	1844	254,583
Decrease, being 20¼ per cent.		64,636
Commercial—	1843........	£319,684
	1844........	214,171
Decrease, being 33 per cent..		105,513
Australasia—	1843	£857,887
	1844	764,466
Decrease, being nearly 11 per cent.		93,421
Union—	1843............	£422,276
	1844............	349,918
Decrease, being 17 per cent..		72,358

In March, 1841, the bills under discount at these four Banks, amounted in the aggregate to about £2,000,000, or nearly half a million more than at the present time. But besides these, there were bills in the Bank of Australia and the Sydney Bank to the further amount of about £566,000. Hence it results that the sum total of bills cancelled in Sydney alone, exclusively of those in the Bathurst and Port Phillip Banks, within the last three years and three quarters, partly by being paid, and partly by the Insolvent Law, was about One Million sterling!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Wednesday.

Before the Worshipful S. F. Milford, Deputy Judge and Commissary.

REGINA *v.* THE SCHOONER "SHAMROCK."

The above named vessel having been seized on the 19th of November last by Mr. Jeffrey, the Tide Surveyor, for a breach of the Customs laws, by the re-landing of eight cases of tobacco, without payment of duty, Messrs. Robert Campbell and Co. claimed the delivery up of the vessel to them as her owners, and the Court had assigned this day for hearing argument upon this point.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Fisher for the owners.

In support of the application affidavits were read, from which it appeared that the eight boxes of tobacco in question had been shipped on board the vessel at the instance of the master, but had not been stowed away in the presence of a Custom-house Officer; and that such shipment was without the knowledge of the owners. On the other hand, affidavits were filed to prove that the shipment was duly made, but the tobacco was seen stowed away in the hold, and that it was afterwards landed clandestinely.

After hearing the arguments of counsel His Worship deferred judgment until Monday next, and the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock on that day.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Thursday.

Before their Honors the three Judges, in Banco.

M'LAUGHLIN *v.* LITTLE AND ANOTHER.

The Chief Justice pronounced the decision of the Court in the above case as follows:

This was an appeal by the plaintiff, from a decree pronounced by the Primary Judge in equity, on the 12th November last. His Honor expressed his opinion, that certain persons ought to have been made parties. A misunderstanding appears to have arisen, on the part of the plaintiff, as to what then followed. The Judge certifies, that he merely intimated an intention to dismiss the bill, unless leave to amend were applied for; but that thereupon the plaintiff's counsel did so apply, and such leave was granted. The plaintiff, however, understanding the decree to have been a dismissal of the bill, without waiting for the settling of the minutes, much less for the passing of the decree in form, appealed therefrom; conceiving that he was bound to do so, under the Act of Council, within fourteen days after the same being *actually pronounced.*

The respondents contend that that step was premature: and their counsel have certainly argued the objection with much ability. Their position was, that there can be no appeal until the decree has been finally settled, and signed. If so, urged Mr. Gordon, the Act of Council must be understood to use the word *pronounce*, in a sense which shall conform with that rule; not in the literal or common acceptation, but as synonymous with *make*: or it may be taken literally; for, after all, the decree is then only *pronounced* by the Judge, when he affixes his signature to the formal instrument, or record. But, at all events, it was contended the *present proceeding* is premature. If the Act allows a party to appeal, so soon as the Judge has intimated his decision, or within a limited time thereafter, it does not follow that the appeal can be heard, or the case be set down, until the decree is in its more formal and settled shape. The appellant before applying for the usual order to set his appeal down for hearing, should have got the minutes settled, and the decree duly passed. Neither of these steps having been taken, the Court has nothing authentic before it; nothing on which safely or with certainty to adjudicate; nothing to reverse or sustain.

On this latter point we are clearly of opinion with the respondents. There is nothing in the Act, or in the rules founded on the Act, to require, or in our opinion to justify, the setting down of an appeal for hearing, until the record is complete. Under special circumstances, it is not impossible that an order might be obtained, for the hearing of an appeal, although the decree or order has not been completed. But the English practice, which is to be followed in this Court where our own rules are silent, is stated in nearly the same terms in all the books; that "before a petition of appeal, or for a rehearing, can be *regularly answered*," the decree or order must be passed and entered. (2 Smith, ch. pr. 16.)

The objection that the appeal was itself premature, is one perhaps of more difficulty. The invariable practice at home is referred to as sustaining that objection: and the rule is stated by Mr. Gordon to be, against the admission of an appeal at this stage. We find no distinct authority, however, for so holding. The rule is given in Mr. Smith's book of practice, as we have quoted it. In the third volume of Mr. Daniell's work, p. 111, it is certainly extended to the *admission* of the appeal; but the authorities cited do not bear out his position. On the other hand, the reason of the thing seems opposed to it. The decree, as finally settled, may be the only proper *evidence* of the judgment; but that judgment, as pronounced at the hearing, is after all the thing or matter appealed from. The decree, there can be no doubt, in strictness, (see Newl. 497,) is the *judgment pronounced at the hearing*. The minutes are only the *heads* of that decree. The decree, when passed and entered, is the formal record. It may be, that these minutes are occasionally varied; and that, generally, they contain directions and orders, on various incidental points, not adverted to at the hearing. It may be also, that a cause is, after hearing, again *spoken to*, (that is, the minutes are referred to the Judge,) and that important alterations are then made; by which a more formal rehearing is avoided Such a course has its advantages. But the question is, not whether that practice affords a reason in point of discretion for postponing an appeal, or petition for rehearing, but whether it is an obstacle and a *bar* to those proceedings? It does not appear to us, that it at least need be so regarded. If the decree, when settled, be found not to bear out (as in this instance) the statement of the judgment, contained in the petition, the respondent may apply to have that statement expunged, or the appeal itself might perhaps be dismissed. If, however, the judgment should have been so varied or modified as to remove the appellant's objections, he will naturally abandon his appeal himself.

After all, however, the question must be decided, by reference to our own local Act and Rules. By the statute 9 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 10, this Court is constituted a Court of Equity, with all such equitable and common law jurisdiction, as the Lord Chancellor exercises or has in England. But, by the 4 Vict, No. 22, s. 20, one of the Judges of this Court may be appointed to hear and determine, *without the assistance of the other Judges*, all causes and matters depending in equity, and coming on to be heard at Sydney; and it is declared, that the decree or order of such Judge, unless appealed from, shall be *as valid as if made by the full Court.* Then, by s. 21, it is provided that it shall be lawful for any person, feeling aggrieved by any such Decree or Order, *at any time within fourteen days next after the pronouncing or making of the same*, to enter an appeal in the office of the Court, against such Decree or Order, to *the other two Judges*. By the 5 Vic. No. 9, s. 13, such appeal is to be preferred to, and shall be heard and decided by, *the three Judges conjointly*; but the former provision remains untouched—except that, by s. 12, provision is made for the absence, or illness, of the Judge presiding in Equity; during which, either of the other Judges may sit alone, in like manner.

By these enactments, then, an appeal from any Decree or Order must be entered, within fourteen days after the pronouncing or making of the same:—that is to say, *(reddendo singula singulis,)* after the *pronouncing* of the Decree, or the *making* of the Order. When, therefore, is a Decree pronounced? Simply, as it appears to us, when the Judgment or Sentence (which is the same thing) is pronounced. Where there is no necessity, and no reason in the nature of the thing, to require another construction, a Court is not justified in attributing to words any other than their natural meaning. The particular decision is enunciated, in *the Decree as pronounced*; and there would seem no adequate ground, therefore, for holding that the failing party may not thereupon at once appeal. The "Minutes" are the heads of that decision reduced to writing, prior to the more formal record. They are nothing more But, without them, we think that the Appeal may be *entered*; reserving the order for its hearing, until the record shall have been completed. Even if there were inconvenience in this course, which we do not at present discover, it is sufficient to say that such is, in our opinion, the one prescribed by the legislature.

The Rules of 14th January, 1841, passed in pursuance of the Act of 4 Victoria, No. 22, strengthen this opinion. Nor are they immaterial, as showing the impression of the Judges who framed them, of the intent and meaning of the provision on which they were founded. By these rules, No. 2, notice is to be given to the Equity Judge, within seven days after the making or pronouncing of the decree or order, of the *intention* to appeal; the appeal itself is to be entered within the time limited by the Act; and "there shall be annexed thereto, *where practicable*, a copy of the decree or order appealed from." This shows, that the actual drafting of such decree or order, prior to the appeal, was not then thought necessary. But the rule is more important in another point of view. This Court has the power of regulating its own practice; and that which prevails in England is no further or otherwise in force here, than as the Judges have thought fit to adopt it. Now, the rules relied on by the respondents, supposing them to be as contended for, are after all nothing more than rules of *practice*. If in any respect, therefore, inconsistent with our own, they must give way. But the use of the words *where practicable*, in the rule cited, is a proof, that the passing or completion of a decree, prior to appealing, is not in this Court required: and the impracticability of annexing a copy of the decree, in this case, is manifest—since it appears, by the very objection taken, that it does not as yet exist, in a form to admit of a copy being taken. Lastly, the practice in this Court has (with one exception) been invariably in accordance with this decision. In all the cases, indeed, with that exception, the appeal was set down *and heard*, before decree perfected. But the point now raised, was not taken.

We think nothing of the objection, that this appeal is not signed by counsel. It is signed in the usual manner; the only one in which it could usefully or effectually be so; by the signatures being attached to the certificate at its foot.

We are not called on to determine, on this occasion, the question incidentally raised, whether an appeal is in these cases to be considered as *an appeal* in the strict sense, or as an appeal in the nature of a *rehearing*. There are circumstances, however, which appear to support an opinion, in favour of the latter. The term "appeal" is equally used, where the Lord Chancellor is asked to reverse, or alter, a decree or order made at the Rolls, or before the Vice-Chancellor. But it is regarded as a "rehearing" only; because the Court is the same. Now here, though the practice has been for the Primary Judge, alone, to sign the decrees and orders made by him, the Court is one and the same. There is no new Court created, nor is the one Court divided. Neither (as in 57 G. III. c 18, giving jurisdiction to one Baron of the Exchequer only,) is there any provision, vesting the *entire Equity jurisdiction of the Court in the one Judge*. That jurisdiction remains, it would seem, where the statute placed it. The presiding or primary equity Judge has power to determine causes, without the "assistance" of the other Judges. But so, if he be absent, has each of the other Judges; without special appointment. The decrees of the single Judge, however, have no force given to them *as his*. The provision is so worded, apparently, as to admit of the inference that he acts as representing the Court. His decrees are to be as valid, *as if pronounced by the Court*; that is, only, *if not appealed from.* On this point, however, we do not pronounce any opinion at present.

The order obtained in this cause, for setting the appeal down for hearing, must be discharged: but, as the appellant has been misled by the past practice, we make no order with regard to costs—which are reserved.

MATTHEWS *v.* M'PHEE.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment in this case as follows:

This was a motion to set aside an award. The reference was made at the trial; when a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to the award; the costs of the cause *to abide the event.* But the reference was not only of the cause, *but of all matters in difference between the parties.* The award, or paper intended by the arbitrator to be so taken, was in the following terms: "Matthews *v.* M'Phee. After a careful investigation of the particulars *relating to the above case*, I find to be justly due to the plaintiff the sum of £28 18s. 6d. which is accordingly directed to be paid." There was no recital in this paper; and nothing beyond the names at the commencement, to show its connexion with the reference, or the matter or matters referred. Three objections were taken to the award, of which we need notice two only; either of which, if sustained, will be fatal. First, that the arbitrator appears to have decided a *portion*, merely, of the matters referred to him; to wit, those relating to the *cause*: and if so, that the award is partial and incomplete. Secondly, however, that if it be taken to have decided *all* the matters referred, then the sum found due may not be due *in the cause*; and consequently, the question of costs is left undecided—since they were to abide the event, not of the reference generally, but the result of that particular action only.

We are of opinion that the award is bad, on those grounds. Two distinct heads of difference are referred; the cause, and all other matters in dispute between the parties. The arbitrator must decide on both; and not on one only. Now here he appears to have determined only one of these; that is to say, the *cause* The award states no other matter as being decided; and how can we intend, that it has been? Gray *v.* Gwenap, 1 B. and A. 106, and other cases, show that an arbitrator, where matters generally and a cause are referred, need not determine anything *specifically*, but that cause. There, however, it sufficiently appeared from the award, that in fact he had considered and decided on *all* the matters. The award recited, that all matters had been referred; and therefore it might be presumed, that they were decided. To the same effect, is Day *v.* Bonnin, in 3 Bing, N.C., 216. The award there was much the same, in effect, as in this case; but then it was recited, on the face of the award, that the arbitrator had heard the parties *touching the matters referred to him*. Therefore it was inferred, that he had decided them. The principle appears in the case of the Croydon Canal Company, 9 Ad. and El., 522. The award was collected to be on all the matters in difference, by "comparing the submission bonds, *with the recital* in the award." Dunn *v.* Warlters, 1 Dowl. N. S., 627, is supported on the same principle. But in this case, there is no recital as to the matters referred. It is quite consistent, therefore, with the award, that there might be *another* made, as to the general matters.

If, however, the award is to be considered, as the plaintiff contends it should be, a decision on *all* the matters, then the objection secondly taken must prevail. For since there is nothing to show the contrary, the money found due to the plaintiff may be the result of matters, *other* than and *dehors* the action; and if so, the costs should not be paid, as they are now left to be, by the defendant. On this point see Martin *v.* Burge, 4 Ad. and El. 973; Bourke *v.* Lloyd, 2 Dowl. N. S. 452, and Pearson *v.* Archbold, *ibid.* 1018.

The third point taken, was met by the affidavits of the arbitrator and others; and the same evidence was relied on, in answer to the other points. But we are of opinion that the award is bad on the face of it, for the reasons given; and that extrinsic testimony cannot overcome the objections. It must therefore be set aside.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA *v.* SMITH AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion for a nonsuit, a verdict for the defendant, or a new trial. The Judge's report having been given on Tuesday last, the arguments of counsel were now proceeded with. Messrs. Foster, Windeyer, and Darvall appeared in support of the motion, which was opposed by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst, but the Court was occupied up to the time of its adjournment in hearing the two first-named gentlemen, the latter of whom had not terminated his arguments when the Court rose

The further argument of this case was postponed until to-day, to be taken after the hearing of the demurrers.

Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of George Nail, a special meeting: the Flour Company, £28 1s. 10d.; C. Scott, £12; Thomas Brown, £11; John Burrell, £21; the Intestate Estate of William Tucker and Co., £57 9s. 3d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

John Marshall, deceased, a special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

J. R. Rouse, a special meeting, at eleven.

John Hosking, an adjourned special meeting, at half past eleven.

William Heugh, a second meeting, at two.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Gray, a special meeting, at half-past ten.

Welch and Eldridge, a special meeting, at eleven.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Joseph Taylor no opposition was offered, but not having complied with the Act, by omitting to advertise the postponement of his application from the of January till this day, the Chief Commissioner declined to entertain the application till the Act was complied with; the application must therefore be renewed.

Mr. Michie, on behalf of Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, applied upon an affidavit of the usual notices having been filed, that a certificate of discharge should be granted to the insolvent.

Mr Rogers, on behalf of Mr. Cory, a creditor, and the elected assignee, appeared to oppose the application, on various objections which were specified in the notice; but as the evidence did not support the other grounds taken, Mr. Rogers confined his opposition to the grounds of the insolvent not having kept reasonable accounts or entries of his receipts or payments. He contended that the insolvent was shown on the evidence to have bought and sold cattle from time to time, and he had not produced any books showing the nature and extent of these transactions.

Mr. Michie argued that the objections taken to Mr. Mackenzie's certificate issuing, must be overruled on two grounds; first, that a settler was not a person engaged in trade within the meaning of the Act; and second, that if by a strained construction the insolvent could be brought within the words of the clause; the accounts and entries of Mr. Mackenzie were reasonable and sufficient, having reference to the nature of his transactions. On the first ground, it was submitted that as a farmer was not a trader within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Acts in England, even to enable him to be made a bankrupt, a settler in this country, with probably many fewer transactions than a farmer at home, could not be strained into a trader to deprive him of his certificate. If, however, he could be so considered, it had not been shown that his "accounts and entries" were insufficient: for whatever books of account and papers he had had, were in the possession of the official assignee, Mr. Walker, of the Bank of Australia.

Mr. Rogers cited a work on Bankruptcy, to show that although a farmer in England was not a trader, yet if he bought and sold horses not calculated for the purposes of his farm, he could be made a bankrupt.

The Chief Commissioner decided, without reference to the question as to whether the insolvent was a trader within the meaning of the Act, that the objection could not prevail, as the insolvent's accounts and entries did not appear to be insufficient, as the official assignee had certified otherwise, and had stated that the insolvent had furnished every information and assistance to the assignees respecting the estate. The certificate must therefore be granted.

Post Office Packets.—It has long been a matter of great difficulty, on the arrival of the above packets, to obtain newspapers; the only reason for which delay, we are informed, has been want of room. Now that the required room has been granted, we expect, when the November packet arrives, to see something like despatch in the delivery, as the entire premises will now be devoted to the duties of the Post Office.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.—The adjourned meeting of the shareholders for the re-consideration of the Report and half-yearly accounts, as well as the important subjects yet under discussion, will take place at three o'clock this day. Not a shareholder should be absent, if possible, on such occasions, however flourishing may be the prospects of the Company.

Committals.—Thomas Sheridan, free by servitude, was committed to take his trial for stealing two coats from Mr. G. A. Lloyd's sale room, Lower George-street, on Monday afternoon. Samuel Ellis, free by servitude, was also committed to take his trial for stealing a pair of trousers, a pair of spectacles, and some other articles, from the residence of Joseph Ward, late a constable in the Sydney Police. Ward had employed the prisoner to assist him in removing his furniture to another house; after the property had been moved Ward laid the trousers in question on a table in another apartment for a short time, and on his return missing the trousers, the prisoner denied all knowledge of them; a constable was sent for, and the property in questien found concealed in the kitchen, to which the prisoner only had access from the time the trousers were seen on the table till the time when they were missed. Charles Dunn, ginger beer manufacturer, was yesterday brought before the Police Court for having stolen property in his possession. The property in question consisted of a tweed coat, value 30s., which had been stolen about a month ago from the shop door of Abram Marcus, dealer, corner of Goulburn and George streets. Dunn afterwards sold it to a publican, named Smith, residing on the Liverpool road, for 20s. who happened to come to Sydney, wearing the coat in question, when it was seen and recognised by Marcus, who obtained a Bench warrant, which was sent to Smith's house. On being asked for the coat, Smith immediately gave it up, but was taken into custody until he accounted for his possession of it; this he did by stating that he had bought it from Dunn; having made affidavit of this statement, a warrant was issued against Dunn, who, failing to account satisfactorily for his possession of it, was committed for trial; but was allowed the usual bail.

Lard Oil.—The immense quantity of lard which comes from Ohio, in addition to what is made in almost every state of the Union in which hogs are raised, has turned the attention of speculators to various objects of domestic use to which lard may be profitably converted. The first idea was to manufacture oil for lamps, but from some defect in melting and clarifying, or for want of a lamp properly constructed, this branch of the speculation has not as yet been entirely profitable. But lard oil of late has been made quite profitable by being manufactured into sweet oil, which is done by an admixture of a portion of the pure olive oil for the purpose of giving to it a proper colour, and in a measure diminishing the strong lard flavour. Large quantities of lard fat and lard oil have been recently shipped to France, where the duties are low, to be manufactured into Castile soap, instead of olive oil, formerly used; but as there is a debenture on this article, the French government, with a view of preventing frauds, have instituted the necessary inquiries, which may result either in raising the duty on lard and lard oil, or repealing the debenture on shipment of Castile soap.—*American paper.*

Law and Lawyers.—We are puzzled to know what professional rank to assign to our respected Chief Clerk in Equity, Master Milford. Masters in Chancery are sometimes placed, in some orders of precedence, even before Viscounts' younger sons. But Sir William Blackstone seems not to have admitted them *at all* into his order of precedence. Wherever they are introduced, however, they clearly stand above Serjeants-at-Law, though the coif is certainly a distinction of great legal eminence. At Cambridge (as Mr. Milford is aware), where many of the heads of colleges are Masters, the tautology of Mr. Master, his own title, always struck us, (we beg his pardon), as very absurd. Yet, there seems to be something too familiar, if not absolutely rude, in Master alone. How d'ye do, Master? Glad to see you, Master; seems by no means so polite as, How d'ye do, Mr. Chief Clerk; the pleasure of a glass of wine, Mr. Chief. It is in the Masters' offices at home that the delays, for which the Courts of Equity have become proverbial, are chiefly engendered. How far the remark may be applicable to our own Court of Equity, we shall not pretend to say; but of the quick despatch of business in it, we have lately received testimony of undoubted authority. If the newspapers have reported matters correctly, the Court has risen more than once, at twelve o'clock, from having cleared the paper. We are afraid, however—we beg pardon—we should have said—we are rejoiced to add—that our Judges in Equity, and Mr. Chief Clerk, are not in a situation, from the pressure of business in their Court, to make the remark which fell from a most learned Lord Chancellor, not many years ago, on an application made to him to hear exceptions to the Master's Report "with convenient speed." "*Convenient speed,*" said his Lordship, "means after all the other cases which claim consideration are disposed of." From the well known assiduity of the Chief Judge in Equity and his learned brethren we are sure that his Lordship's further remark, when he said, "I have known an instance where money was ordered to be paid into Court forthwith, and that *meant, in fact*, at the end of *nineteen years*," however great the authority of his *dictum*, will not be drawn into an improper precedent by their Honors. As we have got ourselves into Chancery, it is no easy matter to retire; and we would take leave to ask, whether there is not a little pride in the recent substitution of the title of *solicitor* for that of attorney. The attorney, since his admission into the Courts of Equity, seems to have repudiated his ancient title. There are now no Attorneys, all are *Solicitors*. It may be well to remind the Attorney of his origin, in the words of a well-known text writer:—"In the time of our Saxon ancestors, the freemen in every shire met twice a year, under the presidency of the shire Reeve, or Sheriff; and this meeting was called the Sheriff's Torn. By degrees the freemen declined giving their personal attendance: and a freemen who did attend, carried with him the proxies of such of his friends as could not appear. He who actually went to the Sheriff's Torn, was said, according to the old Saxon, to go at the Torn; —and hence came the word Attorney, which signified one that went to the Torn for others, carrying with him a power to act in for those who employed him." Why an office of origin so ancient should seem to have fallen into disgrace, we know not. The attorney ranks before the solicitor, as the precedence of the Attorney over the Solicitor-General clearly shows us. Mr. Crabbe, in his poem of the *Borough*, reminds his readers of the degradation of the ancient title:—

> Then let my numbers flow discreetly on,
> Warn'd by the fate of luckless Coddrington,
> Lest some *Attorney (pardon me the name)*
> Should wound a poor *Solicitor* for fame.

The explanation we apprehend to be this: Attorneys in general have resolved to act more upon the principles of equity than of law. This is so perceptible in their professional dealings with mankind, that the public, with a laudable deference, confer upon them universally the title of solicitors. If our professional brethren shall continue to act upon these principles, much as we dislike the thought of abandoning the more ancient designation, let them be solicitors by all means; but not otherwise. However, to those in the secret, law and equity are not such very different things; neither of them, perhaps, very good; but upon the whole, equity is the best, if it were but for the *name* of the thing.—*Southern Queen.*

A £50 Note recovered.—Information being given to Sergeant Adson, of the Police, that William Smith, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Isaac Moses, of Bridge-street, had been offering a £50 note for sale. Adson took him into custody, when the prisoner at first denied all knowledge of the subject; but about 6 P.M., he conducted Adson to a place in the passage between the Market Sheds, George-street, where the note was discovered and taken possession of. The prisoner says Mrs. Moses gave it to him by mistake for a £1 note.

Parasol Stealing.—Mary Gorman was yesterday given in charge by Mr. Marks, dealer, of Erskine-street, for stealing three parasols, value 30s. After she was lodged in the watch-house, her house was searched and the parasols found in it.

Juvenile Gamblers.—About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, Inspector Pearce, and some of the constables of the Sydney Police, apprehended three boys named Whittaker, Gray, and Davis, aged respectively, thirteen, eleven, and ten years, in the Old Burial Ground, George-street, enjoying themselves at a game of cards on one of the tablets under the lee of the Druitt-street wall, opposite the Police-office. The trio were so intent on their game, that they did not observe their captors, until one of the latter put in his hand to seize the stakes and cards. They were all lodged in the cells, and will be brought before the Mayor to-day. If the Police were occasionally to look into the unfinished buildings on the south side of Bridge-street, it is probable they would find a batch of older gamblers in full play, as that is one of their daily haunts; one day last week about a dozen suspicious looking characters were very busy there at pitch and toss. The north end of the Market Wharf is another favourite resort of the same class.

Inquest.—Yesterday afternoon, a Coroner's enquiry took place in Mellon's Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale, on the body of Elizabeth Moon, an infant, when the following evidence was given:—William Moon, baker, and father of the deceased, deposed she was nine weeks old; she was put to bed about eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, being then quite well; about three in the afternoon witness went to the bed and found she had worked herself under the bed clothes, and had perspired so freely as to wet the clothes over her; on taking her up she appeared unwell, and becoming worse, Dr. Cates was sent for, and saw her, at ten o'clock at night; she died at half-past nine on Wednesday morning. Mr. John Cates, surgeon, had seen the deceased alive on Tuesday night, she was then labouring under extreme difficulty of breathing, and in a state of great exhaustion; witness prescribed proper medicine for the case; in his opinion death was caused by the accumulation of blood in the lungs, the circulation having been impeded. The Jury returned a verdict of died in consequence of accidental suffocation.

The Balloon.—The inclemency of the weather on the last anniversary of the foundation of the colony, having prevented the ascension of the balloon from the wharf of Robert Campbell, Esq., of George-street, as notified on a former occasion, it is the intention, we are given to understand, of Messrs. Pearce and Shipway, under whose directions the proposed ascent is to take place, that weather permitting the balloon shall ascend from Mr. Campbell's premises on Monday afternoon next, at five o'clock. In the event, however, of the weather proving unfavourable at that time, the ascent will be delayed until the following, or first fine day, at a similar hour. A gun will be fired from adjoining the wharf at the moment of the ascent. It is suggested, that the Government Domain, Dawes Point, and the more elevated parts of the City, will afford the public the best opportunity of witnessing the ascent to advantage.

Port Jackson.—The entrance to Port Jackson is grand in the extreme. The high dark cliffs we had been coasting along all morning, suddenly terminate in an abrupt precipice, called the South Head, on which stand the lighthouse and signal station. The North Head is a similar cliff, a bare bluff promontory of dark horizontal rocks; and between these grand stupendous pillars, as through a colossal gate, we entered Port Jackson. The countless bays and inlets of this noble estuary render it extremely beautiful; every minute, as we sailed on, a fresh vista opened on the view, each, as it seemed, more lovely than the last; the pretty shrubs, growing thickly amid the rocks, and down to the water's edge, added infinitely to the effect, especially as they were really green, a thing I had not dared to expect; but it was spring, and every thing looked fresh and verdant. Here and there, on some fine lawny promontory or rocky mount, white villas and handsome cottages appeared, encircled with gardens and shrubberies, looking like the pretty "cottages ornees" near some fashionable English watering-place; and perched amid as picturesque but less cultivated scenery, were the cottages of pilots, fishermen, &c., making, to my ocean-wearied eyes, an Arcadia of beauty. Near the North Head is the quarantine-ground, off which one unlucky vessel was moored when we passed; and on the brow of the cliff a few tombstones indicate the burial-place of those unhappy exiles who die during the time of ordeal, and whose golden dreams of the far-sought land of promise lead but to a lone and desolate grave on its storm-beaten shore. The pure white silvery sand which forms the beach in several of these picturesque coves, gives them a peculiarly bright appearance: it is much valued, I believe, by glass-makers at home, and often taken as ships' ballast, for that purpose. As we neared Sydney, several rocky islets appeared, some rising like ruined forts and castles, and richly adorned with verdant shrubs down to the edge of the bright, clear, deep blue water, that reflected them so perfectly, one could scarcely tell where substance and shadow joined. One of them is named Shark Island: another larger one, Garden Island; and a little one, bearing the unmeaning and not very refined name of "Pinchgut." The remarkable clearness of the atmosphere particularly struck me, in looking at distant houses or other objects, everything, however remote, seeming to have such a clean, distinct outline, so different to the diffused effect of an English landscape; not that I should like it in a picture so well as our softer and more rounded perspective, but in a new place, where one likes to see everything plainly, it is very pleasant. The bright white villas seemed almost to cut into their surrounding trees, so sharp the corners appeared; and the universal adjunct of a veranda or piazza in front, served to remind us that we were in a more sunny clime than dear, dull Old England, where such permanent sun-shades would be as intolerable as they are here necessary. About noon, we cast anchor opposite Fort Macquarie, a neat stone building, with a few cannon planted around it. Close alongside us lay a Scotch emigrant ship, her deck thronged with crowds of both sexes and all ages, enlivened by the fearful din of some half-dozen bagpipers, who were all puffing, squeezing, and elbowing away with incomparable energy and perseverance, though, as they all seemed to be playing different airs, the melody produced was rather of a complex character. Behind, or rather to the right of Fort Macquarie, was Government House, a long low building, with a spacious veranda, in which sentinels were pacing to and fro; before it lay a fine green lawn, sloping towards, though not to, the water's edge (quays intervening), and around it grew noble trees, both European and Colonial, the English oak in its early spring garb of yellow green being here and there overtopped by the grand and more sombre Norfolk Island pine. A few other good houses were in view, but the chief of the town, or, as it must now be called, city, is built on the sides and at the head of a cove running at right angles with the stream in which we lay, which prevented the best parts from being observed, and the main portion of what was visible had an air of "Wapping" about it by no means engaging. The opposite or north shore of Port Jackson, here about two miles across, is of rather a monotonous character. Hills of no great elevation and very tame outline rise from the beach, dotted here and there with villas and cottages, their adjoining gardens making a pleasant green contrast with the uniform brown hue of the scrub. Numberless boats were pulling and sailing about, giving animation to the scene, and several of the vessels we had passed in Bass's Straits were working up the port; the life and bustle all around making a delightful change after our long solitary voyage; and when the boat came to take us ashore, my joy was complete. Once more seated in the slung chair wrapped in the British flag, I gladly bade adieu to the good ship that had so long seemed to me a weary "prison-house,' and soon, with a delight that must be felt to be understood, stepped again on land.—*Mrs. C. Meredith's Notes and Sketches of New South Wales.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

District Council.

Present: The Warden, (G. Elliott, Esq.); Drs. Anderson and Foster, and Messrs. Murray, Howison, and Pye.

The horses chosen by the Committee of the Council were reported effective, and ordered to be accepted.

Mr. Howison then brought under the notice of the Council a plan for the building of a drain at the bottom of Wolley's Hill on the Windsor Road. The present drain, even if undamaged, was not wide enough to carry off the great quantity of water which flooded down there during heavy rains; part of the present drain had fallen in, and had become useless, so much so that the metalling of the road could not be continued until the drain was completed. An entirely new one would be required, as the present one could not be built upon, the bottom having given way.

Mr. Pye seconded the proposition.

Mr. Murray said, that before proceeding with this question, he would wish to have his mind set at ease on another point. He had heard, and in fact had seen, that the Council were employed in work about the town; now he doubted much whether that Council had the power to apply the money received from the tolls, to repair the by-ways or streets of Parramatta.

The Warden said, that the repairs done to the streets were proceeded with to get rid of the stuff from the cut in the hill, which could never have been done but for the help of the townspeople.

Mr. Howison said, that the question mooted by Mr. Murray, did not arise on the present subject before the Council; when such a question did arise, it would be time to argue it.

Mr. Murray said, that he had seen that a great deal of labour had been bestowed on the by-streets, and he thought the Council had best consider whether it would be judicious to expend the money in this way. The dam also, upon which so much labour has been given, was out of the line of the high road; and he doubted whether the Council was right in so expending money on it.

Mr. Pye said, that the same principle applied to the purchase of the *Government Gazette*: for by such expenditure the funds would be misapplied.

Mr. Murray was one of a deputation that waited on the Governor to receive the funds collected at the tolls, and it was then expressly stated, that they were to be expended for no other purpose than to improve the highways.

The Warden said, that the townspeople had

given labour to the Council to the value of £75, and on the ground of reciprocity, the Council were bound to make up the sum to them by way of improvement. Besides, the labour had been given expressly on the understanding that the dam was to be repaired.

Mr. MURRAY said, he wished to throw no obstacles in the way; his only desire was, that the Council should go right.

Dr. ANDERSON said, that the question of right had been already disposed of, by reason of the consideration received from the town in the shape of labour, which had in a manner pledged the Council to complete the dam.

The WARDEN said, that the Council had received labour from the town to twice the amount of what the dam would cost them.

After some further remarks, Mr. Howison's proposition was carried, and tenders were ordered to be called for by advertisement. Some conversation ensued as to whether the tenders should be confined to persons resident in the district, which proposition however was rejected.

The following accounts were next passed, Mr. New for meat, £25 17s. 0½d. Mr. Barker for slops, &c., £9 3s.; Mr. Peyten, for a horse, £13; Mr. Peckham for ditto, £12; Mr. Filewood for tin-ware, £1 0s. 3d; Salaries for the month, £19 9s. 6d.

Mr. PYE proposed that sixpence per diem should be given to the convict overseer, as he was as efficient as a free man, and had been a man of good character during the time he had served the Council. The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. HOWISON said, he had a plan to bring forward for the completion of the dam; but there were so many difficulties that he should not proceed with it.

Mr. MURRAY said, that so far from placing difficulties in the way, he would be one of the first to endeavour to remove them, if the Council considered they were doing right.

The WARDEN repeated that the Council were bound to carry out the work, as such had been the express understanding with the towns-people.

Mr. HOWISON said, that what had been done to the dam would be useless, unless it were continued and completed. He then laid before the Council a plan for completing the dam, which was adopted.

The Overseer's Report, from which it appeared that there were forty-eight men in the service of the Council, the twelve additional hands having been received. Of these, twenty-five were employed on the streets, nine at Long-bottom, ten at Prospect, and three on the Windsor Road.

Some discussion ensued on the recommendation of the Surveyor for the purchase of a team of bullocks, which was ultimately rejected.

The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—A young man named James Cumny, who had only very lately been dealt with as a rogue and vagabond, was on Tuesday last sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for attacking the house of John Kelly, in Marsden-street, and pelting it with stones, which amusement he had been in the habit of carrying on for some time.

ASSAULT.—Ellen Sheehan, *alias* Broadbent, *alias* Burke, appeared on summons, on Tuesday last, to answer the complaint of Ellen Mayho, for assaulting her, and threatening to take her life with an axe. It appeared that Mayho occupied a house rent free, and the defendant with the many names was her neighbour, and being anxious to possess herself of the snug little tenement in which complainant lived, every system of annoyance was resorted to, in order to make her give up her tenement. The defendant having appeared in Court with twice as many children as she had names, so won upon the tender feelings of the Bench as to be discharged; but received a caution as to her future conduct.

HORSE STOCK.—A rather extensive sale of horse stock was held in our market-place on Tuesday last. The first sale was by Mr. Blackman, of about twenty-five brood mares with foals by their sides, which were sold singly, and averaged five pounds each. The second sale was by Mr. S. Phillips, of thirteen horses and two colts, which were sold in the lot for £50, to Mr. James Thorne. The cattle were in very bad condition, which accounts for the low price realized.

FEROCIOUS DOGS.—We regret to see that it is now becoming the practice in our town for parties to keep savage, nay, dangerous dogs on their premises. The infant son of Mrs. Shackles, of Church-street, narrowly escaped losing his life last week from one of these animals. Having, with the thoughtless hardihood of infancy climbed into a neighbour's yard over the fence; on his alighting he was seized by a bull-dog, who immediately threw him down, and would no doubt have soon worried him to death, had not his master heard the dog's yell and run out; as it was, the little sufferer was dreadfully bitten and disfigured.

DETERMINED ATTACK.—Henry Reid and William Kater appeared at the bar of the Police Court on Wednesday, to answer a charge of assaulting one John Fryer, at his house in Marsden-street, on the night of the 3rd of February. It appeared that the daughter of complainant's wife, and who bears a notoriously bad character, went out of the house, after he had gone to bed, and was followed in again by the two prisoners. He asked who was there, but they refused to answer, so he got up, and he found that they were gone. They afterwards returned and insisted on coming in, when he went outside and a desperate scuffle ensued, both of the prisoners striking him. With the assistance of his daughter he got into the house again from them, and fastened the door; but the prisoners attacked it and forced the door, when complainant armed himself with a fire shovel, and knocked Kater down with it as he entered. The other one then made off. The prisoners were discharged, the Bench considering that as complainant had a person of such a character in his house, he must put up with the consequences, as there was no knowing what encouragement had been given to the prisoners.

JEALOUSY.—Elizabeth Barlow, of Church-street, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Parramatta Gaol, for assaulting, and threatening the life of one Margaret Parker, on the 3rd February. From the evidence it appeared, that Mrs. Barlow had conceived an idea that her husband had been led away by the charms of Margaret from the love and affection which he owed to his wedded partner, and consequently she had waylaid her rival in Church-street, and after exercising the volubility of her tongue on her, she finished by pelting her with bricks. As Mrs. Barlow's jealous suspicions could not be proved to be founded, she was sentenced to the above imprisonment.

A RUNAWAY.—A prisoner of the Crown, named Thomas Clarkin, attached to the South Head Stockade, was taken on Tuesday last, by Trooper Hancock, of the Mounted Police, on the Parramatta-road. He boasted on his apprehension that he had, on the previous day, made his escape from a constable.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday evening last, a labouring man named Walpole, residing on the Western Road, went to bed with his wife, taking with them an infant son. Two chairs were placed against the side of the bed to prevent the child from falling on to the floor, should he slip out. During the night, it appears that the child had slipped out of bed, and getting between the two chairs, had caught by the neck, where he had hung until strangled. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Jury empannelled on the body, on Wednesday last.

ILLAWARRA.

THE following is the list of the successful competitors for prizes at the late exhibition:—

Horses. Mr. Henry Osborne, best entire; Mr. W. W. Jenkins, best two year old filly; Mr. Hyams, best two year old colt.—*Cattle.* Mr. E. F. Wood, best two year old bull; Mr. Henry Osborne, best two year old heifer.—*Pigs.* Dr. A. Osborne, best boar; Dr. A. Osborne, best sow; Mr. A. F. Wood, fat pigs under six months; Dr. A. Osborne, sow and pigs.—*Poultry.* Mr. Jessett, best couple fowls; Dr. J. Osborne, best couple ducks; Mr. Shoebert, best couple geese.—*Grain.* Mr. Gerrard, best wheat; Mr. Barrett, second best wheat; Captain Shaffe, best barley; Edwin Davies, second best barley; Mr. Black, maize; Mr. Guion, potatoes; Mr. Gerrard, butter; Mr. Gerrard, cheese.—*Fruit.* Mr. Shoebert, grapes; Mr. Shoebert, oranges; Captain Aitken, lemons; Mr. Aiken, apples; Mr. Aiken, peaches; Mr. Herne, quinces; Captain Aitken, nectarines; Mr. Aiken, plums; Mr. Herne, melons; Mr. Guion, raspberries; Mr. Shoebert, citrons.—*Vegetables.* Mr. Jessett, cabbages; Mr. Herne, onions; Mr. Jessett, turnips; Mr. Shoebert, asparagus; Mr. Shoebert, cucumbers; Mr. Herne, broad beans; Mr. Shoebert, French beans; Mr. Shoebert, vegetable marrow.—*Flowers.* Mr. George Brown, dahlias; Mr. Herne, roses; Mr. George Brown, sunflowers; Mr. Herne, bouquet flowers; Mr. A. F. Wood, honey.—*Ploughing.* Mr. George Brown, horse team; Dr. Menzies, first prize six bullock team; Mr. Davies, second prize six bullock team; Mr. Hudson, prize four bullock team; Mr. W. Senior, best clearing lease.

BATHURST.

POLICE OFFICE, JANUARY 29.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Two men, who had been this day apprehended in the township, the one named William Sheffield, and the other John Richards, generally known by the name of Chummy, were brought before the Bench, for a hearing, charged with the late mail robbery; the driver of the mail was called on, and from his evidence there is very little doubt the right men are in custody; these men were remanded for further evidence.

RESCUING CATTLE IMPOUNDED.—A man named M'Laughlin, was brought before the Court charged with the rescue of cattle that had been found trespassing, and been seized, and driven to the public pound; the prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

ACCIDENT.—A few days since, a man in the employ of Mr. James Grant, near Carcoar, was thrown from a horse and killed; the Coroner has this day proceeded to hold an inquest.

HORSE RACES.—A match came off on the old race course, on the 27th instant, between Mr. Coomber's horse Merrylegs, and Mr. Cox's Claret, for £2 and a lunch, Merrylegs was ridden by Mr. Matthews, and Claret by George Sutter—heats round the course; 1st heat, Merrylegs came in four lengths a-head, and the 2nd heat he did with much ease, and came in considerably a-head; in fact it was evident that Claret stood but little chance. After the above race had been run and won, Mr. Declout challenged Mr. Coomber to run Merrylegs against two favorite ponies of his, Mr. Declout's, one bay, the other black; in consequence of the recent exertions of his horse over a heavy course, his owner was not over sanguine as to the abilities of his horse for a fresh encounter; he did not however relish refusing the challenge, it was therefore accepted, and this second race run, heats round the course. First heat, Merrylegs came in about half a neck a-head of the bay pony, the black being all behind; second heat, Merrylegs came in about two lengths a-head of the bay pony. Several by-matches were run. The day was fine, and considering how little was known about the race taking place, there was a tolerable sprinkle of spectators. We understand it to be in contemplation to get up races for the 17th March.

CRICKET.—The same day a match at cricket was played adjoining our township, by eleven of Bathurst, against eleven of Kelso, when the former won by 26 notches, the result of the game was as follows:—Bathurst—1st innings, 41; 2nd innings, 64; total, 105. Kelso—1st innings, 68; 2nd innings, 11; total, 79;—in favour of Bathurst, 26. We understand the return match is to be played at Kelso, on Monday next, the 3rd proximo.

MILITARY.—The detachment of the 99th Regt., that have been a long time stationed here under the command of Lieutenant De Winton, have within the last few days been removed from hence, proceeding to head quarters; we avail ourselves of the opportunity for offering our humble tribute of praise for the most exemplary conduct of these men. We have been residents of Bathurst now, off and on, for nearly 16 years, and we do not recollect any body of men that have been stationed here during that period whose conduct has been so quiet and orderly as this detachment; there has been no altercations, squabbles, or rows with the civilians, and their behaviour on the whole speaks highly of their discipline and subordination, and reflects the greatest credit on officers and men. The inhabitants of Bathurst and Kelso will, we are sure, much regret their removal.

DOGS have become in our township a perfect nuisance, and require a little attention of the constables. We are not quite sure whether 2s. 6d. be still hanging to these animals' tails, as used to be the case, we suspect not, or the constables would surely be more on the alert.

TOOGONG.—A serious accident occurred here on Sunday, the 26th January last. A boy and girl (twins), aged four years, children of Mr. Thomas Smith, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, had gone to the sheepfolds, a short distance from their father's hut, where the watch fire was lighted. Unhappily the little girl got so close to the fire that her clothes ignited, and before her father could render her any assistance she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death early the following morning.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Another man, named Raphael Tolano (ticket-of-leave), being the third, was this day, (January 31,) brought in from King's Plains on suspicion of being concerned in this robbery. He had a hearing this day, and the mail driver was called on to identify him, who stated he bore a strong resemblance to one of the three men. He was remanded for a week.

THE CALENDAR.—We anticipate a heavy calendar at the March Assizes. There are already twenty-two or twenty-three committed for trial, and five or six more that are not yet committed, who are waiting for additional evidence, with every probability of their committal. Some of these, however, will most likely be tried at the Quarter Sessions, which take place a few days before the Assizes.

SCHOOLS.—We are happy to find that (after a lapse, we believe, of upwards of four years) the Presbyterian schoolhouse here has again been converted to the purpose for which it was intended: a Mr. Campbell has arrived from Sydney to take on him the duties of schoolmaster; and we are rejoiced at the probability of the means of education being thus brought within the reach of the poorer class of the inhabitants of the township. We were in great hopes that, during the late visit of his Lordship the Bishop of Australia, that some arrangement would have been made for the opening of a Church of England school in the township; but, from all we can learn, we believe nothing definitive has been settled on this subject.

WHEAT.—Some fine clean samples of new wheat have, we understand, been sold at 2s. 3d. per bushel; this, although very far below a remunerative price, is still higher than was generally expected so early after the harvest, when there is usually a glut; this has not, however, yet been the case, as but very little new wheat has been offered for sale. Some has sold as low as 1s. 6d. per bushel; but this we suspect must have been smutty; and of this sort we expect a very large quantity, as unfortunately this year the smut is very prevalent; in some instances we are informed to the extent of one half the produce.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TANK STREAM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As I am aware you are always ready to give the influence of your journal towards remedying any public evil, I beg to call your attention to a serious nuisance at the Tank Stream, at the back of Queen's-place, occasioned by some party having thrown several cart loads of rotten potatoes there, allowing them to remain until washed away. They have now been there about a month, and the stench from the decayed vegetable matter is scarcely bearable by the adjacent inhabitants, many of whom are complaining of the effects on their health, particularly amongst the children. As this is the first step likely to lead to fever and epidemic disorders, I think it is the duty of the city officers to interfere and remove the nuisance, and I must say there is gross neglect somewhere, as I have been informed the City Surveyor received notice of the nuisance, and one of our City Councillors promised to see it removed: as they have not done so, I deem it my duty to lay the circumstance before the public.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
AN INHABITANT.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, February 4, at the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, York-street, by the Rev. John M'Kenny, James Heather Atkinson, of the County of Armagh, Ireland, to Margaret Sophia, second daughter of J. V. M. Weiss, of this City.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. STUBBS.—On the premises, Pitt-street, at 1 o'clock, Lease of House and Premises.
MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery; at 12 o'clock, Groceries.
MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drugs, Wines; at 12 o'clock, Wines, Cigars, &c.
MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cart and Harness, &c.; after which, at the Cattle Market, Bull and Heifer.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.
MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, &c.
MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, this evening, Books and Engravings.
MR. W. PRICE.—At the Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.
MR. S. SOLOMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cut Glass and Sundries.

COUNTRY SALE.

MESSRS. SLOMAN AND TRESS.—At their Rooms, Bathurst, February 12, Household Furniture, Merchandise.

DURING the whole of next week, HORSES and GELDINGS will be received for inspection and purchase at the Indian Government Depôt, at Bungarrabbee, on the Western Road.

A. DALLAS,
H. E. I. C. S.

Bungarrabbee, February 6. 2036

WANTED, for the Honorable East India Company, Remount HORSES and GELDINGS, possessing good blood, bone, and action; height, from 14 hands 2 inches to 16 hands 3 inches, and age from three to seven years. For those fit for the service liberal prices will be given. Long tails would be preferred. Breeders of large studs are invited to communicate with Capt. Apperley, at the Australian Club, specifying the number and description of horses they may have for sale, when arrangements will be made to suit the convenience of all parties, and days fixed (when public notice will be given) for visiting their respective neighbourhoods. This early notice is given, to enable those gentlemen who have large studs in the bush to collect the horses they may wish to dispose of. 2035

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL LAID ON FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON.

THE fine new brigantine STAR OF CHINA, Thomas Tinley, Master, will leave for the above ports on Thursday, the 13th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, or board; or to

JOHN GIBLETT,
2074 292, Pitt-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

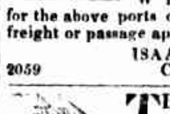
THE fine SCHOONER LADY LEIGH, D. Reid, master, — hourly expected. For freight or passage, apply to

2050 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR AUCKLAND AND THE BAY OF ISLANDS.

THE fine fast-sailing Schooner COQUETTE, W. Rogers, master, will sail for the above ports on the 14th instant. For freight or passage apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS,
2059 City Mart, George-street.



THE brig CAROLINE sails for London on the 1st March. Has excellent accommodations for a few cabin passengers, at a moderate rate. Apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS,
2058 City Mart, George-street.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

J. NEWSHAM begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from Dixon-street, Darling Harbour, to more eligible premises in George-street, (corner of Liverpool-street), where he will be ready in a few days to execute orders for Soap and Candles, or exchange them for all kinds of fat.

Sydney, February 6. 2056

2000 SHEEP, WITH EXCELLENT STATION.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by Private Contract, the following lot of Sheep, with right to a first-rate Station:—

1300 well-bred Ewes, 2 to 4 years
700 well-bred Wethers, 2 to 3 years
20 well bred Rams

2020

The Station adjoins that of Mr. Wright, on the Murrumbidgee, about fifteen miles from Queanbeyan, is remarkably well watered, having the never failing creek, known as Paddy's River running through it, besides several lesser streams never known to be dry even in the worst seasons. There are huts, hurdles, &c., upon the station, which will carry 4000 to 5000 sheep, or 800 head of cattle.

For Terms, &c., apply at the Rooms, and if by letter, to be post-paid.

George-street, February 3. 2067

WINDSOR SOAP.

GENUINE white and brown Windsor Soap, in 1 lb. packets, for sale, cheap, by S. ELLIOTT,
2045 Charlotte-place.

JUST LANDED,— Black oil
Preserved salmon, in 1, 2, and 4 lb. tins
Europe rope, coker canvas, &c.

GEORGE THORNE.
Jamison-street, February 6. 2047

IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF ROBERT LEIGHTON.

WE, the undersigned Trustees, under the Deed of Assignment of Robert Leighton, do hereby pursuant to the said deed convene a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Leighton, to be holden at Mr. Arthur's Inn, Bathurst, on Monday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock P.M., to make a final plan of distribution of the assets, and also to authorise the Trustees to decide and determine on certain claims made on the above Estate, which are disputed by the Trustees. Dated this 30th January, 1845.

D. M. IRVING,
D. KENNEDY,
FRANCIS LORD, } Trustees.
By his Attorney
GILBERT WRIGHT,
2031

NOTICE.

AN AGED BAY HORSE, unbranded, having been running at Kilburn, near Goulburn, for the last four years, any person claiming and paying all expenses, can have him by application to Mr. Edge, at Kilburn.

February 5. 2032

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (being the only Representative of the late firm of Irving and Lamb) begs to acquaint all parties indebted thereto, that their several accounts must be *immediately* paid, either at his Office here, or to his authorised Collector; otherwise those outstanding after this notice will be sued for without respect of persons.

CLARK IRVING.
No. 327, Castlereagh-street,
Sydney, February 6. 2039

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. Maria Bell, of Belmont, North Richmond, in the Colony of New South Wales, are requested to send particulars thereof, in writing, to the office of Mr. Clark Irving, Official Assignee, No. 327, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, within ONE MONTH from this date; otherwise they will be excluded from participation in any assets which may be realised therefrom.

Sydney, 22nd January, 1845. 2040

WANTED TO RENT.

A COTTAGE, with a large outbuilding, good yard, and supply of water on the premises. Rent must be moderate. Apply by letter (paid) to A. Y., *Herald* Office. 2070

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Station with 3000 or 4000 Sheep, for which cash will be given. Address, S.S., (post-paid), *Herald* Office, stating price and full particulars. 2049

WANTED, a first-hand Milliner; also, an Assistant, as improver to the millinery business. Apply to

MRS. ASPINWALL,
2064 91, King-street.

WANTED immediately, a Man Cook. None need apply who cannot produce respectable reference.

DAVID DAVIES,
Australian Hotel,
2034 Lower George-street.

WANTED, an English woman of good character, as Cook in a small family. Apply from ten to twelve o'clock, at 6, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street. 2049

WANTED, in a small family in Sydney, a Female Servant to wait at table, and attend upon the lady of the house. None need apply but those who can give an unexceptionable reference, and are of neat and respectable appearance. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 2048

WANTED, a married couple, without incumbrance; the man to work in a store and work with horse and dray, he must be able to read and write; the woman as cook and laundress. None need apply but such as are competent for the above services, and can be well recommended from their last place. Wages for both, £30. Apply to Mr. Henry Ferris, 103, York-street. 2071

WANTED, a Stout Active Boy to assist a female servant in the work of a house. Apply at Darling House, Fort-street. 2055

LAW.

A GENTLEMAN, who has passed the last two years under the immediate instruction of an eminent conveyancer, is desirous of meeting with employment in the office of a Solicitor of respectability.

Address post paid, to I. J. K., *Herald* Office. 2037

TO DRESSMAKERS, &c.

A YOUNG PERSON of respectability, who thoroughly understands the Dressmaking, and whose present engagement will expire in a few days, wishes for a situation in a respectable house of business; a very moderate remuneration would be required. Good references can be given as to competency, &c. Address, F. B., *Herald* Office. 2033

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third of last December, a person styling himself 'James Clarke, of South Creek,' called with a horse team at the station of Messrs. Boulton Brothers, on the Wellington Road, and by a false representation obtained a loading of thirteen bales wool, of which nothing since has been heard. This is to give notice, that a reward of five pounds will be paid for such information as may lead to the discovery of the said James Clarke; a further sum of five pounds on his apprehension, and ten pounds in addition on recovery of the property.

Description of person:—Tall, ill-looking, brown hair, with sandy-coloured whiskers.

Description of the wool:—13 bales, numbered 25 to 37, marked BB/C, and on the end of each bale is printed "Classed by Hoyle and Co."

Apply to
G. COOPER TURNER, Esq.,
2038 Crown Solicitor.

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or three vacancies for single gentlemen, where every attention is paid to their comfort. Apply at Coine House, Prince-street. 2068

HOUSES AND SHOP TO BE LET.

No. 197, Elizabeth-street North, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Supreme Court, presently occupied by Mr. M'Culloch, solicitor. Entry can be given on the 1st April next.

Nos. 28 and 32, Elizabeth-street South, five and six rooms each. Entry immediately.

No. 324, Pitt-street and Brougham-place: Shop and premises,—an excellent situation for a retail business. Entry immediately.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mr. Morehead, O'Connell-street. 2046

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
A quantity of household furniture, &c.
Cart and harness, &c., &c.
Immediately after the sale of the above, at the CATTLE MARKET,
One imported bull and heifer.
Terms at sale. 2073

TO PUBLICANS, SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell, at his rooms, opposite the Police-office, George-street,
THIS DAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY,
At Eleven o'clock,
A quantity of CUT GLASS, consisting of—tumblers, wine-glasses, liqueurs, decanters, dishes, bowls, and egg-cups.
ALSO,
Books, towels, brass axles, pulleys, orange marmalade, lemon syrup, bottled porter, and variegated lamps.
Terms at sale. 2957

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. W. PRICE will sell by auction, at the Haymarket,
THIS DAY, THE 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
A large variety of furniture, comprising every requisite for furnishing a respectable house,—the whole to be sold without any reserve.

Mr. PRICE takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he will attend at the Cattle Market on Tuesdays and Fridays for the purpose of selling such cattle as may be forwarded to him to dispose of by public auction. 2044

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
ONE BALE BEAVERTEENS, MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
One bale beaverteens, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash. 1999

FIVE CASES DRAPERY GOODS, CALICOS, WHITE SHIRTS, HOSIERY, SHIRTINGS, HOLLANDS, PRINTS, &C.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1845,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Five cases Drapery Goods, consisting of calicos white shirts, hosiery, handkerchiefs, prints, shirtings, hollands, ticks, haberdashery, slops, &c.
ALSO,
One case patent glass paper
One case patent emery paper
Terms at sale. 1940

NEW GOODS,
MEN'S CLOTH BOOTS, WOMEN'S LASTING SHOES, CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SLIPPERS, ADELAIDE BOOTS, MEN'S SHOES, BLUCHERS, WELLINGTON, AND CLARENCE BOOTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1845,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
Twelve trunks women's lasting shoes, girls' boots and shoes, children's and men's boots and shoes, slippers, Adelaide boots, Blucher and Clarence boots, cloth boots, kid operas, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 1940

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
One cask vials, 8 oz., 4 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz.
One cask pulv. tart. acid
One bale senna
One cask pulv. soda tart.
One case shellac
One cask soda carb.
One cask cream tartar
Several casks assorted drugs, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, to close a consignment.
Terms at sale. 2051

SUPERIOR WINES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by, auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
Eight cases, each 3 dozen (Bryant's) Sherry
Ten cases, each 1 dozen (Page's) Port
Three certificates (Rigart's) Brandy
Fourteen hogsheads Claret.
The character of these Wines is too well known to require any comment from the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 2054

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
Ten quarter casks superior port wine
Twelve quarter-casks first-rate sherry
Five quarter-casks Marsala
Twenty cases London bottled port
Ten cases, each 1 dozen, Roussillon, a very superior wine, admirably adapted for ladies
Ten cases dry Picardon, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto ditto
Ten cases Sicut ditto, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto
Ten cases, each 1 dozen, very superior sherry
Three octaves Wardell's sherry, the last of the batch
Fifty dozen claret (Chateau Lafitte)
Twenty dozen champagne
Parties wishing to lay in Wines will find this an excellent opportunity.
Terms at sale. 2052

4A MANILA CIGARS.
TO CLOSE THE PARCEL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock, precisely,
20,000 4a Manila cigars
As this is the last lot of these superior cigars remaining in first hands, parties requiring a supply would do well to attend the sale. They are without reserve, to close the account.
Terms, cash. 2058

FRESH SALMON, MILK, CONCENTRATED GRAVY, CRANBERRIES, FRENCH OLIVES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock,
240 1 lb. tins fresh salmon
72 ½ pint tins milk
36 1 pint ditto ditto
60 ½ pint ditto cream
48 ½ pint ditto concentrated gravy
6 lbs. dried cranberries
12 cases French olives.
Terms at sale. 2061

THE REGULAR
FRIDAY EVENING BOOK SALE.
Established 1840.

MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions to sell,
THIS EVENING
At his Rooms, Pitt-street, an invoice of
BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS,
Comprising—
Beauties of Eminent Writers
Theatrical Budget
Tavern Anecdotes
Modern Atlas
Protestantism and Popery
School of Fine Arts
Chemistry as it is
Artisan: or, Mechanics' Instructor
Death's Doings
Holy Inquisition
Hieroglyphical Bible
Hoyle's Games
Art of Boxing
Cricketer's Companion
Housewife's Director
Bible and Prayer Book, octavo gilt, handsome
London Oddities
Spelling Books, Primers, Ready Reckoners, Song Books, Dictionaries, Novels, and a host of new works, all cheap editions
AFTER WHICH,
A number of choice engravings, comprising:
Views of Switzerland
Old Masters
Flowers, mounted
Ruins of Ancient Splendour
Buildings in France
Water Colour Drawings
Drawing Books, Studies, Figures, Scenery, &c.
Scraps
Caricatures
Theatrical Portraits
Portraits of Byron and others
Studies of Flowers
Handsome Valentines
And a great variety of prints, books, stationery, &c., which it would be impossible to enumerate in an advertisement.
The auctioneer particularly requests that artists, booksellers, and others will call and inspect them previous to the sale, which will positively commence at half-past seven.
W. G. Moore has a room entirely set apart for the sale of books and works of art. 2072

WHITE COTTON, THREAD AND SILK LACE GLOVES, CASSINETTE, SHIRTINGS, INSERTIONS, HOSIERY, &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock,
24 Dozen ladies' white cotton gloves
18 Dozen gent.'s ditto ditto ditto
12 Dozen white thread ditto
16 Dozen long black silk lace ditto
4 Dozen black silk gloves
8 Dozen white ditto ditto
2 Pieces cassinette
43 Ditto fine shirtings
30 Dozen pairs fancy glove bands
1 Case assorted hosiery
1 Ditto ditto insertions.
Terms at sale. 2060

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, at the Saloon, Royal Hotel,
ON MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
at Eleven o'clock precisely,
(By order of the consignee, John Morris, Esq.)
A large quantity of very fine eau de Cologne, two cases brown and white Windsor soap, lot of perfumery, and a variety of other property too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale. 2041

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATES OF A. DEVLIN, T. C. POTTS, AND UNDERWOOD AND HARRIS.

By order of the Official Assignee, under Act 5 Victoria, c. 17.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, at the Royal Hotel,
ON MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The whole of the remaining ASSETS in the above estates, consisting of uncollected book debts, land at New Zealand, land at Newtown, Hunter's River, and Smithfield. Full particulars can be obtained on application at the office of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee, 216, Elizabeth-street North, and will be given at the time of sale.

JOHN MORRIS,
2012 Official Assignee.

SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, WORKING BULLOCKS, HAY, WHEAT, BARLEY, POTATOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &C.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT COGENBURGH, ARGYLE, BY

MR. BUBB, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1845,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
By Order of the Trustees of Mr. J. H. Grose.

SHEEP,
2428, more or less, as under—

1648	482 One year old, 240 Two years old, 530 Four years old, 280 Six years old, 116 Aged	Ewes
648	498 One year old, 150 Two years old	Wethers
13	Rams	
119	78 Lambs, Ewes; 41 Lambs, Wethers	just over six months

The above sheep are now depasturing at Lake George, where intending purchasers are respectfully requested to inspect them previous to the day of sale; about 360 of the above ewes have lambs by their sides, and about 598 of the ewes are now lambing, or will very shortly. The wool of the above sheep is of a very superior quality.

CATTLE.
68 Head, more or less, consisting of—
24 Cows
6 One and two year old Heifers
10 One and two year old Steers
7 Fine fat Bullocks
20 Fine working Bullocks
1 Very superior Bull
With 17 calves under six months given in. The cows are a very choice lot, being all broken into bail, and very excellent milkers. The bullocks are also in good condition, and excellent workers.
ALSO,
4 Stock Horses, and
1 Very superior Gig and Saddle Horse
AFTER WHICH,
The whole of the Farming Implements, Household Furniture, Stores, Dairy Utensils, &c., consisting of
Drays, bows, yoke, and chains, carts and cart harness, woolpress and woolpacks, ploughs, harrows, saws, axes, and a variety of carpenters' tools.
ALSO,
206 Hurdles, large quantity sugar, beef, tea, tobacco, salt, and tallow, 2 saddles and bridles, 2 wheat mills, and about 12 bushels wheat, 3 bales wool and 90 sheepskins, lot of white lead, 1 woolpress, about 40,000 bricks, 4000 new shingles, 4000 old ditto, and a large quantity of other building materials.
ALSO,
2 Stacks Hay, about 35 tons
About 23 acres Barley
20 acres Wheat
1 acre Potatoes
ALSO,
A lot of Pigs, Poultry, &c.
Intending purchasers of the above are requested to inspect the same at the Station Cogenburgh previous to the day of sale, or can obtain any farther information they may require at the office of John Morris, Esq., 216, Elizabeth-street North.
Terms and conditions at sale.
N. B.—A Luncheon will be provided.
The above sale will be found well worthy the attention of capitalists and settlers in this district, perceiving the improvement in the price of wool, sheep, cattle, horses, &c.; it may be some years before such an opportunity will be afforded settlers in this extensive and prosperous district. 2043

STATIONERY OF EVERY KIND.
AN ABSOLUTE SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
Commencing at Eleven o'clock.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
ON
THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
Sale commencing at 11 *o'clock*:
The following extensive assortment of Goods, embracing almost every article of Stationery in use, viz.:—
Two cases consisting of assorted Spellings, Mavor's Spellings, Walkingham's Tutors, Dictionaries, Primers, and other school books.
Four cases containing, rulers, quills, ink powders, black lines, steel-pens, camel-hair brushes, colour boxes, reading books, violin strings, memorandum books, pencils, wafers, seals, paper knives, &c., &c.
Three cases copy books, cyphering ditto, memorandum books of all sorts, copy slips, ledgers, day books, metallic books, &c.
Six cases bottling wax, assorted colours in each case
Four cases, comprising every description of school books, stationery for schools, &c.
Two cases quills, assorted qualities
Two cases wafers and sealing wax
One case boxes water colours, &c.
Two cases ledgers, journals, day books, memorandum books, copy books, order books, receipt books, &c., &c.
Two cases Catechisms, Hymns, Psalters, Watts's Hymns, Evening Tales, Cook's Voyages, Testaments, Tokens, Spellings, Ready Reckoners, &c.
One case blotting covers, scrap books, lotteries, albums, cards, fire screens, pounce boxes, card cases, cribbage boards, slates, seals, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 2063

1912 SHEEP.
30 HEAD CATTLE.
22 BALES WOOL.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF AN INSOLVENT ESTATE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12TH FEBRUARY,
At twelve o'clock,
Sixteen bales clean fleece wool
Six bales unwashed fleece wool.
ALSO,
715 Wethers
573 Ewes, with 440 lambs } Depasturing at Elmsall Park,
584 Ewes, with 423 lambs } Queanbeyan
790 Lambs, in charge of Mr. Cameron, at Burra, near Queanbeyan
30 Head fine Cattle
1 Horse.
The Lambs with the Ewes will be given in, together with all hurdles and utensils belonging to the Estate.
Terms at sale. 2062

EXTENSIVE SALE,
Without the least Reserve,
OF CUTLERY, GENERAL HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &C.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,
A 1 to 26.—26 kegs nails, assorted strong shoe bills, fine military ditto, ½ inch strong shoe, ⅝ inch military, 5 and 6 lb. clasp hobnails, 3½ and 4 lb. spikes, 4½ and 5 lb. deck spikes, clasp, hobnails, 7½ inch rose, 9 lb. clout, 10 lb. batten, &c.
27.—1 case cutlery, containing knives and forks, penknives, &c.
120 & 121.—2 hogsheads hollow-ware
122.—1 case superior locks
124.—1 cask weighing machines, copper scales, weights, &c.
127.—1 cask curtain pins, cranks, bell pulls, castors, and other brass goods
27.—1 cask pile, bell, and clock weights
29 & 30.—2 casks, a large assortment of files
7 casks and cases, consisting of tea and coffee pots, shot-belts, dog collars, powder flasks, snuff-boxes, hollow-ware, tea-kettles, glue pots, &c., &c.
WITH
A large variety of fancy articles in the hardware line.
Terms—Cash. 2065

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN WAITE, SENIOR.
(By order of the Official Assignee.)
MAGNIFICENT LANDED PROPERTIES,
KNOWN AS
THE BROWLEY ESTATE,
SITUATE AT SUTTON FORREST, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM BERRIMA, IN THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

	a.	r.	p.
FARM, No. 1.—241	0	0	
DITTO, No. 2.—242	3	38	
DITTO, No. 3.—259	0	14	
DITTO, No. 4.—226	1	5	
DITTO, No. 5.—779	0	0	
TOTAL.—1748	1	17	

WITH DWELLING-HOUSES, BARNS, STABLES, COTTAGES, HUTS, SHEDS, TAN-PITS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, GRANARY, FOWL-HOUSE, PIGSTYES, CARPENTERS' SHOP, STORES, MILKING-YARDS, STOCK-YARDS, &C., &C.

MR. MORT has received instructions to submit to public sale, without reserve, at his Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, THE 24TH FEBRUARY,
AT TWELVE PRECISELY,
The above most valuable properties, which will be offered as follows, viz.:—

FARM No. 1.

241a. 0r. 0p. of rich forest land, of which 29a. 3r. 33p. are well and securely fenced, and under cultivation. The whole of this land is fenced on three sides, and is intersected by the intended line of road to Kiama. The celebrated Water Hole on White's Creek, which has never been known to fail, and is reserved for public use, is easily accessible by a road leading directly from the Farm. One finished and two unfinished slab huts are erected on this land, which is distant only about

TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM BERRIMA.

FARM No. 2

Adjoins the above, and contains 242a. 3r. 38p. of the same beautiful forest land, of which 22a. 2r. 24p. are fenced and divided into two paddocks, and under cultivation.

The whole is fenced on one side, and its southern frontage is to
WHITE'S NEVER-FAILING CREEK.

FARM No. 3

Contains 259a. 0r. 14p., adjoins the two Farms before described, and has a slab hut and stable erected thereon.

These paddocks, measuring together 49a. 0r. 22p., are fenced and cultivated, the whole having a frontage to White's Creek. The character of the Farm is precisely the same as the last, being very fine pastoral, as well as
RICH CULTIVATION LAND.

FARM No. 4,

226a. 1r. 5p., has a very extensive frontage to White's inexhaustible Creek. This land is fenced on one side, and is in every respect the same as lot 3, with the additional advantage of having upon it

A FINE OPEN FLAT.
LOT No. 5.
THE BROWLEY FARM.

This truly excellent and desirable farm consists of 779a. 0r. 0p. of rich undulating forest land, is bounded on two sides by White's valuable Creek, having an abundant supply of water at all seasons, on a third side by the Bong Bong road, and on the fourth by Captain Nicholson's estate, the whole being surrounded with a substantial fence.

146a. 3r. 27p. are subdivided into numerous paddocks, cleared, fenced, and cultivated, besides 84a. 0r. 25p. enclosed land, on which stand the following very excellent buildings, erected at great cost, viz.:—

An excellent Dwelling-house, containing eight rooms (four rooms brick, four rooms weatherboard), with requisite Out-offices, Granary, Slaughter-house, one double Cottage, a building, containing Carpenters' Shop, Dairy, Wash-house, Laundry, Provision Store, large Kitchen (all of brick) and Harness-house, and two-stall Stable, of weatherboard.

A large Barn, built of stone, at a cost of One Thousand Pounds, measuring sixty-three feet by thirty-seven feet; two slab Cottages, Cart Sheds, three Tan-pits and Sheds, Four-stalled Stable and Harness-house, large Milking and Stock Yards, Calf Shed, Pig Sties, Fowl-house, &c.

THERE IS, ALSO,
AN ORCHARD,
AND EXCELLENT KITCHEN GARDEN.

Such valuable properties as the above cannot possibly require any comment at the hands of the Auctioneer, every one must admit their qualifications, and if further particulars are required they may be obtained at Mr. Mort's Rooms, where a faithful plan of the whole is on view.

EDWARD KNOX,
Official Assignee.

Terms in a future advertisement. 2066

SELECT POETRY.

THE DRAPER'S PETITION.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Pity the sorrows of a class of men
Who, though they bow to fashion and frivolity,
No fancied claims, or woes fictitious pen,
But wrongs, ell wide, and of a lasting quality.

Oppress'd and discontented with our lot,
Amongst the clamorous we take our station;
A host of ribbon-men—yet there is not
One piece of Irish in our agitation.

We do revere her Majesty the Queen,
We venerate our glorious Constitution;
We joy King William's advent should have been,
And only want a COUNTER revolution.

We love the sex—to serve them is a bliss!
We trust they find us civil, never surly:
All that we hope of female friend is this,
That their last linen may be wanted early.

Oh! who can tell the miseries of men
That serve the very cheapest shops in town.
Till, faint and weary, they leave off at ten,
Knock'd up by ladies beating of 'em down?

But has not Hamlet his opinion given—
Oh! Hamlet had a heart for drapers' servants!
That custom is—say custom after seven—
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

Oh! come then, gentle ladies, come in time,
O'erwhelm our counters, and unload our shelves;
Torment us all unto the seventh chime,
But let us have the remnant to ourselves!

We long for thoughts of intellectual kind,
And not to go bewilder'd to our beds,
With stuff and fustian taking up the mind,
And pins and needles runing in our heads!

Till, sick with toil, and lassitude extreme,
We often think, when we are dull and vapoury,
The bliss of Paradise was so supreme
Because that Adam did not deal in drapery!

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The President and Members of the New South Wales Medical Board have certified that the following persons have submitted to the Board the necessary testimonials, and they are therefore entitled to be deemed "legally qualified Medical Practitioners:"—

Isaac Aaron, Parramatta-road; Arthur Martin a'Beckett, Sydney; James Smith Adams; James Wilson Agnew; Edward Allen, Berrima; Colin A. Anderson, M.D.; Henry Appleton; Alexander Arbuckle, Gipps' Land; John Armstrong, Sydney; Robert Auld, Brisbane Water; John Aitkin, Sydney.

D. K. Ballow, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Moreton Bay; Charles Henry Bamber; Richard Bannatine, Assistant-Surgeon, 58th Regiment; Edward Barker; George Frederick Barnes, Hinton; William Kingston W. Baylie; George Barnaby, Berrima; Frederick Joshua Beardmore, Maitland; William Bell, Sydney; Thomas Bell, R.N., Braidwood; George Bennett, Sydney; John Birtwhistle; Thomas Black, M.D., Port Phillip; Isidore Maurice Blake; William Bland, Sydney; Edward Bond; Edward Boot, Broulee; Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, M.D., Newcastle; George Brooks, Colonial Surgeon, Newcastle; William Brown, M.D.; William Spencer Brown, M.D.; William Brown, Maitland; Joseph Browne; Gavin Browning; Colin Buchanan, M.D.; George Bushby, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst.

James John Cadell, M.D., Raymond Terrace; Allen Campbell; Francis Campbell, M.D., Maitland; John Campbell, Surgeon 28th Regiment; Kearsey Cannon, Moreton Bay; Robert Marsden Cartwright, Parramatta; John Cates, Sydney; John Churchill, Sydney; George Thomas Clarke, Penrith; Jonathan Clarke, Port Phillip; Benjamin Clayton, County King; James Bennett Clutterbuck, M.D.; James Joseph Connel, Bathurst; Alexander Cook, Sydney; John Cooper, Sydney; Barry Cotter, Sydney; Henry Coward, Melbourne; Henry Cowper, Bungonia; George Cox, M.D., Wollongong; Robert Craig, Bathurst; John Crighton, Hume River; Robert John Cropper; Phibbs White Cullen; Samuel Curtis; Patrick Cussen, Asst. Col. Surgeon, M.D., Melbourne; Alexander Cuthill, Sydney.

William Davies; Henry Day, Sydney; R. DeLisle, Asst. Col. Surgeon, 96th Regiment; John Dobie, R.N., Sydney; William M'Taggard Dorsey, Moreton Bay; James Douglass; Joshua Dowe, M.D., Windsor; James Drummond.

Charles Eaden, Sydney; James Eckford, Asst. Col. Surgeon, M.D., Liverpool; Alfred Oke Edye, Maitland; James Ellis, R.N., Yass; George Robinson Elliott, Sydney; John Enscoe, Sydney.

Higginson Fayle; William Fleming; John Foulis, M.D., Parramatta; George Fullerton, M.D., Sydney.

Alexander Gamack, Colonial Surgeon, Port Macquarie; G. T. Galbraith, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 99th Regiment; John Gerard; John Gemmell, Sydney; Jordon Gilbert; John Gill, Sydney; Robert Gillespie; Henry Glennie, Sydney; Patrick Glissan, M.D.; John Goodwin, Sydney; Henry Graham, Assistant Col. Surgeon, Norfolk Island; John Grant, M.D., Sydney; Henry Green; William Edward Grove; Gordon Gwynne, Parramatta.

Isaac Haig, M.D., New England; James Harford, Sydney; Frederick Harper, Sydney; Richard Harrington; Richard Harris; Fergus Hathorn, Penrith; Robert Havens, Braidwood; William Foxton Hayley, Gundaroo; Patrick Hill, R.N., Colonial Surgeon, Parramatta; Charles Edmond Hobson, Melbourne; John Holland, Melbourne; Robert Cuthbertson Hope, M.D., Campbelltown; Peter Mann Hosking, Sydney; William Houston, Sydney; Hugh Houston, Sydney; Godfrey Howitt, M.D.; Hugh Arthur Huffington, Port Phillip; Thomas Hunt, Sydney; Robert Huntley, Braidwood.

Richard Gardiner Jay, Mudgee; Richard Lewis Jenkins; William Jacob Jenkins.

William Large, Tumut; Michael William Lee, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Liverpool; Thomas Lee, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Tarban Creek; George Samuel Lidbetter; William Liddel; Andrew Liddel, Maitland; Henry John Lindeman, Paterson River; Robert Little, M.D.; Humphrey Thomas Lewis Lloyd, Sydney; Henry Lynch, Bungonia.

Samuel Maberly, Sydney; Michael M'Cartney, Gammon Plains; Farquahar M'Crae, M.D., Sydney; Samuel M'Curdie, Port Phillip; Allen Roland Macdonald, M.D., Berrima; Donald M'Donald; John M'Farlane, M.D., Sydney; Richard M'Hattie, Bathurst; Robert M'Intosh, M.D., Port Stephens; David M'Keachie, M.D.; Frederick M'Kellar, M.D., Sydney; Kinnaird M'Kellar, Sydney; Kenneth M'Kenzie, Wollongong; Ellar M'Kellar M'Kinlay, William River; Robert M'Kirdy, M.D.; Francis M'Evoy, Yass; Duncan M'Phee, M.D., Sydney; P. W. Mallon, Sydney; Edward Robson Mark, Sydney; Samuel M'Donald Martin, M.D., New Zealand; James Martin, Portland; Thomas Markham, Sydney; Edwin Stanford Maxwell; Robert Menzies, Kiama; Robert Halliley Milner; James Mitchell, Sydney; Merion Moriarty, M.D., Sydney; Andrew Mowbray.

Charles Nathan, Sydney; John Neilson; William Richard Nelson, South Head Road; A. G. Nicol, M.D., Cassilis; Charles Nicholson, M.D., Sydney; Isaac Scott Nind; Samuel Norway.

Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., Illawarra; Henry Lewis O'Hara, Melbourne; Henry Augustus O'Hea; Arthur O'Mullane, M.D., Melbourne.

Robert Park, Hunter River; William Hall Palmer, M.D., Hartley; James Frederick Palmer, Melbourne; Montague Parnell; Thomas Parsons, Liverpool; John Patterson, R.N., Melbourne; Thomas Pearce; Thomas M. Perrott; Thomas Phillips, Sydney; C. Pine, Surgeon 58th Regiment.

Maurice O'Keefe Reedy, M.D.; James Reid, Assistant Colonial Surgeon; William Richardson, Colonial Surgeon, Sydney; Henry Richards; John Robertson, Sydney; Kinnear Robertson, Monaroo Plains; Robert Rodger, Brisbane Water; Thomas Robertson, Parramatta; John Rolland, Darling Downs; William Ronald; James Charles Russell, Sydney; Robert Champley Rutter, Parramatta; John Yates Rutter, Sydney.

Arthur Savage, R.N., Sydney; Henry Charles Scott; Arthur Scouler; John Selkirk; Forster Shaw, Geelong; William Sherwin, Berrima; John Silver, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Sydney; Alexander Skinner, Patrick's Plains; David Sloane, Maitland; G. R. Smith, Asst. Surgeon, 99th Regiment; John Edward Stacy, Port Macquarie; Charles John Stanford; Bute Stewart, M.D., Parramatta; Gregor Stewart, Asst. Surgeon, 96th Regiment; John Stewart, Maitland; William Farquaharson Stewart, Windsor; David Stolworthy, Hunter River; Robert Stone; Francis Gall Snelling Street, Invermien; John Sullivan; William Sinclair Sutherland.

Henry Taylor, Sydney; David John Thomas, Port Phillip; Daniel Joseph Tierney, M.D., Sydney; Hugh Tod; Rowland John Traill, M.D., Clarence River; Henry Richard Gawen Tripe, Sydney.

Adoniah Vallack, Patrick's Plains.

Francis L. Wallace, M.D., Sydney; David Wark, M.D.; Charles Avory Warner, Penrith; Henry Watson, Port Phillip; Robert Waugh, Goulburn; Robert Porter Welsh, Sydney; A. West, Surgeon, 99th Regiment; John Boucher West, Sydney; Lewis Duncan Whittaker, Windsor; Henry Rawes Whittell, Sydney; Stephen Geary Wilks, M.D., Sydney; William Wilton, Raymond Terrace; Erasmus Wren, Monaroo Plains; William Byam Wilton, M.D., Melbourne.

George Yarnold, Goulburn; Benjamin Howell Yates; Kenneth Young.

LAND SALE.

At Eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 12th of February, the following portions of Crown Lands, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.

Cook.—1, 2. 20 acres each, at Springwood; commencing on the Sydney and Bathurst Road. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Bathurst.—3. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 3 perches, parish of Bathurst, near the town of Bathurst. suburban allotment No. 2; commencing on the Macquarie River, at the eastern corner of suburban allotment No. 3. 4. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, same place, suburban allotment No. 3. Upset price, £4 per acre.

Cumberland.—5. 20 acres, parish of Willoughby, at Artamon, near St. Leonard's; commencing at the north-west corner of James Brown's 40 acres. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

King.—6. 100 acres, at Wag-ah-lah-lah, near Gunning, commencing north of the north-west corner of H. Dunkley's 640 acres purchase. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Camden.—7. 20 acres, near Berrima, commencing ten chains north of the north-west corner of Timothy Beard's 940 acres purchase. 8. 20 acres, near Murrimbah, commencing at the Uringalla Rivulet. 9. 21 acres, same place. 10. 22 acres, near Murrimbah, commencing on Patrick's River. 11. 23 acres, same place. 16. 20 acres, at Wingello, near Murrimbah; commencing 21 chains south of the north-east corner of R. M. Campbell's 600 acres grant. Upset price £1 per acre.

Argyle.—12. 20 acres, parish of Uringalla, near Wingello; commencing at the Great South Road, at the north-east corner of R. M. Campbell's southern portion of 100 acres. 13, 14. 20 acres each, parish of Uringalla, about three-quarters of a mile from Wingello lock-up. 15. 30 acres, parish of Uringalla, at Wingello; commencing at the Great South Road, at the north-east corner of John Brown's 20 acres purchase. Upset price £1 per acre.—Note. Exclusive of the burial-ground of one acre, as also a road of one chain in width, extending from the northern boundary line in a southerly direction in front of the burial-ground, to the southern boundary of the 30 acres, the areas of which are allowed for.

LAND SALE.

At 11 o'clock of Thursday, the 13th of February, the following Town Allotments of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, ten per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

Raymond Terrace.—1, 2. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 9 and 10 of section 9. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Yass.—3—6. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 4—7 of section 19. Upset price £8 per acre.

Mudgee.—7—10. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 4—7 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

Hartley.—11. 2 roods and 35 perches, allotment No. 3 of section 3. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Sydney.—12. 2¼ rods, County of Cumberland, parish of St. James, allotment No. 22, of section 36; bounded on the east by the western boundary of Henry M'Dermott's land bearing south 4 degrees east 37 feet 6 inches, commencing on the south side of King-street East, at the north-west corner of Henry M'Dermott's land; on the south by part of the northern boundary of William Moffitt's land bearing west 5 degrees 30 minutes south 14 feet six inches; on the west by part of the eastern boundary of William Hutchinson's land bearing north 8 degrees 30 minutes west 38 feet 6 inches to King-street East; and on the north by 19 feet of the building line of King-street East, to the north-west corner of Henry M'Dermott's land aforesaid. Upset price, £300 per lot. 13—17. 6 perches each, allotments Nos. 4—8, having frontages to George-street South of 20 feet, and also to a lane. Upset price, £7 per foot frontage.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Queanbeyan.—From the Estate of C. Campbell, Esq., January 29:—Red bullock, wide horns, branded S) near ribs, JR conjoined near hip, apparently rE off ribs. Black bullock, snail horns, branded JR conjoined near hip. Yellow bullock, same brand. Dark red bullock, same brand. Red bullock, same brand. Brindle cow, back and belly white, branded H2 near ribs, top off near ear, blind of near eye. Brindle cow, back and belly white, illegible brand on rump, like S on hip, both near side, piece out of near ear. Red heifer, top off near ear, branded 5 LH under on hip milking side. Yellow cow, snail horns, slit in both ears, branded W on rump milking side. Yellow and white spotted cow, branded DR on rump, MC on hip, WR on ribs, 55 on shoulder, top off ear, all on near side, a strawberry heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Also, same day, from the Estate of R. Campbell, Esq.:—Bay mare, 5 years old, branded S near shoulder, apparently 1 C WG under on off ribs, hind feet white, saddle marks, about 14½ hands high, switch tail. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 29th February, they will be sold. J. J. Wright. 14s. 3d.

Parramatta.—From the Domain, on 25th of January: Bay horse, black points, short tail, branded SDX on back near side under 8, S on thigh, 26 on back off side, has a sore back. If not claimed, will be sold on the 24th February. J. Walker. 9s.

Cowra Rock, Lachlan River.—January 17: Iron-grey colt, star on the forehead, both hind feet white to the fetlocks, about two years old, branded J with HW under near shoulder. Chesnut filly, star in forehead, near hind heel white, about 2 years old, branded I with W under near shoulder. Also, on the 23rd:—Grey horse, long switch tail, about six years old, branded ⊖ near ribs. Also, on the 28th:—Bright bay horse, star in forehead, switch tail, black points, with several saddle marks, branded JE or JL conjoined off side the neck. If the above cattle are not released in 21 days they will be sold. W. Best. 11s. 9d.

Wilberforce.—Yellow and white cow, branded Jɔ off hip. Red and white heifer, branded IR off hip. Yellow and white steer, branded IR near hip. Brindle steer, branded IR off hip. Yellow and white heifer, branded M off hip. Brindle cow, no brand legible. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. If not released before the 24th February, they will be sold. R. W. Cobcroft. 9s. 9d.

Goulburn.—Chestnut horse, rising 3 years old, about 14 hands high, branded apparently I*R near shoulder. Red-sided ox, strawberry back and belly, branded T right rump and shoulder. Red and white poley heifer, branded branded TM right hip, J right ribs. Red-sided ox, strawberry back and belly, branded IH right rump, right ear cropped. Red-sided ox, branded diamond right rump, 4 left hip and rump. Yellow cow, branded G Wright rump, CX with 2 under, near ribs. Blue and white poley heifer, branded CC left rump. Brown and white steer, unbranded. Red and white steer, branded FCT right rump. Brindle heifer, unbranded. If the above cattle are not released previous to the 21st February, they will be sold. J. Marsden. 12s. 3d.

Blackman's Swamp, Bathurst.—From Kangaroo Bay, the Estate of Thomas Kite, Esq. January 22:—Red and white cow, branded ES off rump, piece out of each ear, a red bull calf by her side, unbranded. Yellow ox, MK conjoined near rump, Z off shoulder. Yellow cow, white back, branded HW off rump, S near shoulder. Black and white steer, branded J near rump and shoulder. Red bull, about 12 months old, unbranded. Brown and white snail-horned ox, branded 1W near rump, J under. Black and white ox, no brand visible, piece out off ear. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 20th February, they will be sold. J. Cobcroft. 11s. 6d.

Sydney.—February 2: Red and white bullock, branded TT near shoulder, DD off shoulder. If not released in twenty-one days he will be sold. S. Maisey. 9s.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CANADA UNDER SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

(From the Portfolio.)

On the declaration of the Independence of the United Colonies, the loyalists, and between whom and those who constituted the Independent States, the most marked line of separation was drawn, and the most hostile feelings engendered, emigrated, and were settled in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Their enemies were treated by us with equal favour. The men who had fought against us during the whole of the revolutionary war, and their children in whom had been instilled the most unconquerable hatred for us, were freely admitted into the fertile soil of Upper Canada—American citizens were settled in the centre of our still remaining best possessions. Such recklessness, but for the continuation of such like acts, during more than half a century, must have been set down to the account of some transient and incomprehensible hallucination.

The effect appeared in the war with America of 1812. England was at that time unable to afford any military support to her colonies, and depended entirely upon the fidelity of her subjects of French origin; and while the militia and volunteers of Lower Canada were triumphantly engaged in arresting the encroachments and discomfiting the forces of the United States, Upper Canada was endangered by the treachery and machinations of its settled American population, and it was only by the most decided measures and severest example that the consequences were arrested. On the termination of the war an alien bill was introduced into the province of Upper Canada, the object being to enforce upon the settlers the oath of allegiance, and the resistance that was manifested showed its necessity. It was at the hazard of a rebellion that it was carried into operation. A large stream of emigration, now directing itself from England, soon overbalanced the previous preponderance of American feeling, and though the new colonists were imbued with a spirit peculiarly loyal, still those who left the shores of England in the course of the present century were very different men from those who had colonized the Southern States two centuries before; and from the amalgamation of British faction and American republicanism, resulted the idea, the doctrine, the project, the hope of independence, or annexation to the United States. There was formed a determined purpose of taking advantage of all occasions of agitation—a looking to public wrongs and calamities as the food and the nourishment of their treasonable purposes. Of this we have seen the practical operation. Rebellion broke out in Upper Canada, with the avowed purpose, not of redressing wrongs, or of asserting rights, but of dismembering the empire.

And while the English Government prompts rebellion, it comes forward to remove all danger from inefficient experiments. All parties—Lord J. Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston—speak of dismemberment as the natural course of things; portions of an empire, because they are called colonies, may at pleasure revolt, and this is only emancipation, and the encouragement given to revolt is thus only loyal service. It is only those who know what the feelings of a colonist are, what their affection for England, what their dread of abandonment, what their measure of protection and allegiance, that can understand the sickening of heart, that the words of profligates such as these can inflict on honest men. The colonist has either to accept England's wisdom, or to understand her folly. In either case the result is the same—he must hold it to be wise, if swayed by her judgment, and necessary, if conscious of her madness, to trample upon his faith and loyalty. He must consider of the terms to make with the United States. We have heard with our ears, colonist after colonist, of the highest names, and of the most respected character, after coming to England, and understanding what she was, declare that they saw no course open to them, save timely separation; yet these men would have perilled their lives and sacrificed their fortunes for England in a question of right and honour. But are they to see their fields ravaged, and their homes become smoking ashes, in the cause of a country that has done what has been done in Canada within the last eight years, and for which the history of human baseness finds no parallel—as the utmost extent of human ingenuity can find no solution.

The letter of the member for Middlesex to the chief of the Canadian rebels, respecting the "baneful domination of the mother country," was the first public intimation to our North American fellow-citizens, of the existence of such atrocious characters in the British nation. It fell like a stunning blow. It was harvest-time; the people quitted their fields, and hastened to Toronto, to give vent to their abhorrence and indignation. The plans of the rebellious were discomfited by the sudden exposure, and they were repressed by the fear of the effect in England of the publication that had been made. But both parties were soon undeceived; Mr. Hume was neither sent to the Tower, nor trodden down in the streets—his representative trust was not even withdrawn—the meaning of his words was varnished in England, for England was composed of such traitors as he. The Governor, Sir John Colborne, became the confidant of the grief and the indignation of the loyal colonists. It was he that was punished, and his disgrace was taken as the clear indication that the English Government had thrown its weight into the scale of rebellion, and had used its power to break down obedience. Through each township as he passed, the population flocked by thousands to present to him addresses of condolence, viewing his recall as another manifestation of that project of the English Government, that seemed too insane to be believed, and yet too well substantiated to be doubted. The appointment of Sir F. Head was received as the complement to the recall of Sir J. Colborne, and so it was intended to be. His first act showed what his instructions were, and what was expected from him. He appointed as his council the chief rebels, namely, Dr. John Rolph, and Mr. Robert Baldwin.

Sir F. Head, however, began to think for himself. He was startled at finding that he and the Earl of Gosford had received *different sets of instructions*. He dismissed his Council, and appealed to the people of the province, and signally was exposed the utter nullity of the faction that the Home Government had raised into office, either in the belief that they were powerful, or with the knowledge that they were not. A House was returned, in which there was an overwhelming majority in favour of the Lieutenant-Governor. The republican members did not exceed nine; and that party were almost universally driven from the hustings with ignominy wherever they dared to appear.

But though beaten thus on the hustings, and the Governor perfectly triumphant in the province, it was not to be concealed that this struggle lay not there, but *with the Government at home*. This was known to the adverse party, and in the midst of the troubles which, from other causes, came upon Lower Canada, they, too, for their special purposes, unfurled the flag of rebellion. At that time every British soldier was absent, and little was the energy or decision of the loyal population to be relied upon after the chill and doubt thus spread amongst them. The people, however, again responded to the appeal of their Governor; the invasion from without was repelled, and the rebellion within crushed. Thus, on the field of battle, or on the recently more estimated field of registration, had the people of Upper Canada equally established their claim to respect, to confidence and favour from the Crown of England and its Ministers. They had shown that so far from hatching plots, or entertaining desires which could in any shape have justified the determination to throw them off, they were ardently attached to the mother state, and dutiful to their sovereign. By severe trials and great difficulties their loyalty had been proved as well as their strength, and so far from requiring a force to overawe or even to defend them, they could themselves supply force in the weakness of the Government alike against external and internal danger. Of this body of men, the great majority possessed every claim upon England; yet the Government's neglect, disapprobation, or punishment, awaited every man that had taken a part in its service; and its patronage was for the small knot of rebels and traitors who had armed to overthrow it.

The *Quarterly Review* did not know that Lord Durham had been sent to insurrectionize the colonies, and that the measure apparently adopted from him by the Government to their own disgrace, was the measure to prepare for which he had been sent out. It was the triumph of the Government that the *Quarterly Review* should abuse them for accepting the Report from Lord Durham; and if the *Quarterly Review* is astounded at "the soldier of our empire," "the opponents of the Government," and "either House of the Imperial Parliament," acquiescing in doings so base and contemptible, the *Quarterly Review* has obtained the means of estimating the real worth of that "soldier of our empire," and of those "opponents of the Government," and of "either House of the Imperial Parliament."

One of the means used to pass the Union Bill is of such a character that we must dwell on it for a moment. It was a *threat!* Not a threat to one or more individuals to withdraw patronage—but a threat directed against the community—a threat of practical measures against the colony to overawe the Legislature into the surrender of its rights and functions! What would be the coercion thus threatened? It would puzzle an Englishman to discover it. No additional tribute could be demanded; no embargo could be laid upon their vessels. There could be no quartering troops upon the villages or the cities. There could be no blockading their coasts; no stationing of a corporal's guard in the House of Assembly. What other species of coercion could have been imagined—for none of these could have been threatened? What he threatened was not coercion, but *abandonment*—abandonment of a colony reproached for disaffection, and disfranchised for rebellion! What more glorious tribute could have been paid to the loyalty of Canada—what more signal brand upon the traitor himself? "The troops shall be withdrawn." Such were his words, not published in the *Gazette*: No—but whispered in the ear.

SOME ACCOUNT OF MOULMEIN.

(From the Colonial Magazine for October.)

One of the most singular publications we have ever received is the first series of the Moulmein Almanac and Chronicle. After the British Government had taken possession of the Tenasserim provinces, as a portion of the very small return obtained for the twelve crores of rupees expended in humbling the Burmese, they were considered so entirely worthless, that we believe Lord William Bentinck would have thrown them up but for the political result of such a measure. The whole population did not at the time exceed 10,000 souls, and they were impoverished by previous oppressions, and utterly incapable of contributing anything to the support of the government. But under our administration—bad as it is represented to have been—the provinces have grown to such magnitude in population, industry, and wealth, that it has become worth the while to issue a Moulmein Almanac and Directory, of 196 pages. That these settlements should already furnish material for such a publication, is of itself a gratifying token of their prosperity; which the following brief analysis of the data it supplies will fully corroborate.

The Almanac begins just as Almanacs published by Englishmen in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia begin, with the fixed and moveable festivals, and the anniversaries; with Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Pentecost, and Christmas—the birth and accession of Queen Victoria, the Martydom of the first Charles, the Restoration of the Second, and the Gunpowder Treason. This is followed by a notice of the beginning and the end of the Law and University Terms in England, which cannot fail to be peculiarly valuable at Moulmein. Then comes the more useful notice of the days of the week, and of the months, English, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Burmese. The Burmese holidays observed at the public offices are, ten days in September, four in April; and what is called Lent day—some Burmese lent day—and one day at the new moon, full moon, and each quarter, that is, sixty-two days; the Christmas holidays are seven at Christmas, two at the new year, and one on Good Friday, and every Sunday, of course; that is, sixty-two days in all, or a third of the year, which is about the period during which our own courts in Bengal are closed. The Eclipses, and the Almanac, come next in order.

The second part of the Directory relates to coins, weights, measures, English, Indian, and Burmese, "too numerous to be particularised," but which must be of no little value to the residents in the province and those who have occasion to transact business with it.

The third part of the Directory gives us, first, the Government of India, then of each Presidency, and lastly, of the Tenasserim provinces, in which there appear to be *ten* covenanted servants. Among the uncovenanted European and Native servants, Mr. D. Tapley appears to be the greatest pluralist, for we find his name affixed to no fewer than seven departments. He is at one and the same time, master attendant, registrar of imports and exports, surveyor of the port of Moulmein, post-master, and the collector of the timber revenue; and he has charge of the marine store department, and the pilot establishment. This accounts, we believe, for the negligence which prevails in one of his multifarious offices, that of the Post-office, of which such loud and general complaints are brought round by every vessel. Moulmein has five mercantile establishments, and no fewer than thirteen timber merchants, yet it is doubtful whether the forests in the whole provinces could furnish teak timber sufficient for the construction of three ships of the line. The prosperity of the settlement is still farther attested by the motley groups of foreign merchants who have been attracted to it. The Directory informs us that there are *eleven* Mogul merchants, *seven* Burmese, *six* Parsees, *two* Armenians, *fourteen* Chinese, *three* Surat, *one* Hindoo, and *three* Jew merchants; as well as five principal shopkeepers, besides auctioneers, boot and shoemakers, brassfounders, carpenters, cloth-merchants, and farriers, gold and silversmiths, gun and blacksmiths, joiners, shipbuilders, and *seventy-four* hackney coaches.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment belonging to the Church of England comprises one chaplain. The Missions of the American Baptist Board, perhaps the most successful mission in the East, include no fewer than twelve missionaries, who reside at Moulmein, Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, and superintend fifteen churches, which contain 1132 members; but as adults only are reckoned in this number, they may be considered as representing a population of between three and four thousand, trained up in Christian habits. The printing establishment of this most interesting mission is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the East. It comprises seven ironpresses and a type-foundry for the native languages; sixty-one million of pages have been printed in it for gratuitous distribution since it was set on foot. The Roman Catholic Vicarate of Ava and Pegu is under the superintendence of Doctor Ceretti, the Bishop of Antinopoli. It comprises stations at Amarapoora, Ciandaroa, Monla, Nebek, Bassein, Rangoon, and Moulmein; and judging from the names of Cogolotti, Polignani, Pacchiotti, Gabutti, Tavolli, and Bertelli, who form the majority of the missionaries, we should judge that the mission is recruited chiefly in Italy. There appears to be but one missionary at Moulmein, Dr. Dominic Delprino.

The Local Associations comprise the Moulmein Temperance Society, and the Christian's Friend Society. There is one school supported by Government, and there are three large Missionary Schools. The Moulmein Agri-Horticultural Society has fifty-two primary members; but what is the precise meaning of the word primary in that locality, or how the primary are distinguished from secondary members, or in what sense the second chop members are secondary, we are not told.

The army stationed in the province consists of one European and Talein corps, and two Native Madras regiments, with several gun-boats. This is a peace establishment; but so large a force cannot be necessary to maintain the peace among the 150,000 inhabitants scattered over 30,000 miles, who form the whole extent of its population. This army of nearly 4,000 men is evidently intended as a check on the ambition of Tharawaddy.

The census of the province given is not the result of actual enumeration. The last published census, in 1840, gave only 115,431; but as the annual influx and natural increment are estimated at 15,000, the population is now supposed, not without reason, to have risen to this amount. The late gagging order has precluded the acquisition of later intelligence. Of the population of 1840, the following are the details:—

Burmese and Taleins	92,242
Karens and Toung-thoos ..	13,503
Chinese	1,499
Siamese	1,425
Indians..	2,517
Malays..	533
Miscellaneous	686

The fall of rain in the year at Moulmein exceeds 200 inches; in one month it has been known to fall to the extent of seventy inches; yet in spite of this annual deluge, the climate is healthy. On an average of five years, in a corps consisting of 720 Europeans, the mortality did not amount to 3½ per cent. The convicts have been increased from 1123 in 1835, to 1707 in 1839; but the mortality is not more than 4½ per cent. The trade of the settlement, somehow or other, has not increased to the extent which its favourable position and connexions would have justified our expecting. The imports have not exceeded 16,00,000, or the exports 9,00,000 rupees a-year. Of the former, *one-fourth* only consists of European goods; of the latter, one-half is timber; but though the staple produce of the soil is rice, very little is exported in comparison to the vast quantities with which Arracan furnishes its neighbours from its own exuberance.

The revenues of the province, that is, of the three settlements of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, are 4,01,253 rupees, and its civil expenditure 3,92,279 rupees; but the military charges and contingencies amount to 11,71,930 rupees. If the army was reduced to the actual wants of the province, and no greater number of troops was entertained than at Arracan, the expenditure would not greatly exceed the income. And it is far from certain that so large a force is by any means necessary to the protection of the province from Burmese aggression. Arracan, which is as open to inroads as Moulmein, remains in perfect security with only a small body of troops, just enough for the purposes of police. It is not the dread of what the three thousand bayonets at Moulmein can do, that keeps the present monarch, or will keep any future monarch of Ava, from an act of unjust aggression; but it is the certain knowledge, that within a month or six weeks after he may have roused the British lion, our steamers will be running up the rivers of Burmah, dealing death around them, and breaking up his ill-consolidated empire. It is the rapidity, and the certainty of the retribution we shall inflict for any wanton outrage, that form the safeguard of the provinces which lie on the Burmese frontier; and we question whether their finances might not be relieved from the heavy military charge now thrown upon them, without impairing the security which they enjoy.

We have only farther room to add, that Moulmein has been chiefly distinguished by the great number of vessels which have been built there. The first vessel was launched in 1830; a second was built in the next year, and four in the third; since which period this branch of business has been increased to such an extent, that the entire number of vessels launched to the end of 1843 was *seventy-five*; some of which were equal to 800 tons burthen, and only seventeen were under 100 tons.

Mehemet Ali.—A youthful prank, played by an old gentleman of 80, Mehemet Ali, has frighted the Levant, and, but for the more juvenile pranks of the French, would have caused still greater affright. His sage Highness, the Nestor of the Mediterranean, went to a party, committed an excess, and got so uproarious and extravagant, that no Irishman, before the invention of teetotalism, ever equalled it. He beat his women, cuffed his Minister, cursed his physician, broke his pipe, and flung his *fez* out of the window. At last he sent for 250,000 purses, and, flinging himself into a boat, set sail, or oars, for Cairo, bent on a spree, but acquainting his worthy Alexandrian subjects that he was bound for Mecca. The old sinner! Sheridan, dead drunk, acquainting the watchmen who picked him up that he was no other than Mr. Wilberforce, lied not more comically than Mehemet Ali when he said he was going to Mecca. But we much fear that we could never let our readers into the mysteries of an Oriental orgie, nor describe, except in metaphor, a Turkish jollification. We can merely imitate those artists who condescend but to sketch, who draw a line here, daub a shade there, and leave every one to fill up the picture for himself. The feast in question was given by Mehemet's daughter, the widow of the Defterdar Bey; in honour, too, of the wedding of one of the family. The old Pasha was invited, and was served of course alone, with viands the most spicy, and drinks the most exciting. The drink was not wine, for that was forbidden by the Prophet. It rather resembled that drunk at Irish temperance halls, where whisky is prohibited, but where cordials concocted of alcohol disguised with ginger and pimento, are swallowed as not only compatible with the pledge, but highly honouring it. So Mehemet's tipple was more of the spicy than the spirituous. And instead of making him good-natured in his cups, it made his Highness very much the contrary: for he set about beating all the women, to the horror of eunuchs, black and white. He then made off, as we have described, in a tangent, Ibrahim going to all sorts of devices to send his physicians after him; smuggling them first into the house, and then into the boat. Such is a meagre and true outline of an event which has much alarmed politicians, and even the Alexandrians, although their affright was considerably intermixed with laughter. There was neither conspiracy nor revolution. It was not a deep laid plot of Ibrahim's, nor yet of the Marquis of Lavalette, French Consul, nor yet of any hostile Turk. It was simply the political effect of a social orgie.—*Examiner.*

Statistics worth Knowing.—In Great Britain the number of individuals in a state to bear arms from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 98,030 yearly; and it has been remarked that in 63 of these unions there were only three which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 332,700 yearly, which makes nearly 25,502 monthly, 6368 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are, in proportion to the men, as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is 4; in towns, the proportion is 7 for every 2 marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of individuals of the sex as 1 to 3; and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1; but the number of widows who marry again is to that of widowers in the same case as 7 to 4. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is to that of ordinary births as 1 to 65. According to calculation, founded upon the bills of mortality, 1 individual only in 3126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is to that of the female sex as 96 to 95.—*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

Cherokee Insolvents Law.—On the 28th of April we crossed the Arkansas river, a few miles above the mouth of the Canadian fork. We had only proceeded a short distance beyond, when a Cherokee shopkeeper came up to us with an attachment for debt against a free Mulatto, whom he had engaged as teamster. The poor fellow had no alternative but to return with the importunate creditor, who committed him at once to the care of "Judge Lynch" for trial. We ascertained afterwards that he had been sentenced to "take the benefit of the bankrupt law" after the manner of the Cherokees of that neighbourhood. This is done by stripping and tying the victim to a tree; when each creditor, with a good cow-hide or hickory switch in his hand, scores the amount of the bill due upon his bare back. One stripe for every dollar due is the usual process of "white-washing;" and as the application of the lash is accompanied by all sorts of quaint remarks, the exhibition affords no small merriment to those present, with the exception, no doubt, of the delinquent himself. After the ordeal is over, the creditors declare themselves perfectly satisfied: nor could they, as is said, ever be persuaded thereafter to receive one red cent. of the amount due, even if it were offered to them. As the poor Mulatto was also in our debt, and was, perhaps, apprehensive that we might exact payment in the same currency, he never showed himself again.—*Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies.*

Periodical Literature of the Present Day.—A bookseller, who has been many years conversant with the industry of the great literary hive of London on Magazine-day, has favoured us with the following computations, which we have reason to believe perfectly accurate:—The periodical works sold on the last day of the month amount to 500,000 copies. The amount of cash expended in the purchase of these 500,000 copies is £25,000. The parcels despatched into the country, of which very few remain over the day, are 2000. The annual returns of periodical works, according to our estimate, amount to £300,000. Mr. M'Culloch estimates them at £264,000. The number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom, in the year 1843, the returns of which can be obtained with the greatest accuracy through the Stamp Office, was 447. The stamps consumed by them in that year were 60,592,001. Their proportions are as follows:—

79 London newspapers	31,692,092
212 English provincial..	17,058,056
8 Welsh	339,500
69 Scotch	5,027,589
79 Irish	6,474,764
447	60,592,001

The average price of these papers is, as near as may be, fivepence; so that the sum annually expended in newspapers is about £1,250,000. The quantity of paper required for the annual supply of these newspapers is 121,184 reams, some of which paper is of an enormous size. In a petition to the Pope in 1471, from Sweynheim and Pannartz, printers at Rome, they bitterly complain of the want of demand for their books, their stock amounting to 12,000 volumes; and they say, "You will admire how and where we could procure a sufficient quantity of paper, or even rags, for such a number of volumes." About 1200 reams of paper would have produced all the poor printer's stock. Such are the changes of four centuries.—*Knight's Weekly Volume for all Readers.*

English and American Workmen.—It is a strange thing that, all over the world, in America and in Europe, there should exist such a very unfavourable opinion of English labourers, and that their undeniable skill and industry in their particular vocations should be unable to remove the universal impression of their immorality, lawlessness, ignorance and brutality. Even where it is found necessary to employ them, this is always done reluctantly and fearfully. I was in Austria shortly after English labourers had been dismissed from the railroads making there, because their turbulence, brutality, and drunkenness occasioned, all kinds of riots and accidents. I went to Saxony, and found that there, too, all the English labourers had been turned away, because their conduct was found quite insufferable. I went to Frankfort, and met a *papier mâché* manufacturer, who told me, with rueful shakings of the head, that he was indeed compelled to employ English labourers in some parts of his business, because they understood their business so well, and were so remarkably skilful in it, but that he longed to get rid of them, because they were the most troublesome, ignorant, and unmanageable of his workpeople. I went to Belgium, and read an interesting report on an English Poor Law Commission, in which the evidence of a great manufacturer, of Philadelphia, concerning English labourers, was given at full length. This gentleman testified that one-fifth of the workpeople in the American factories were foreigners, most of them Englishmen, whom, however, the manufacturers employed very unwillingly, on account of their being so "dissipated and discontented." They were, besides, universally disliked, because they were so given to drunkenness. The American labourers are always found better educated, more intelligent, and less given to sensual indulgences. No strikes or combinations of workmen are ever known among the American labourers as among the English, who are always combining to force higher wages from their masters. The superiority of the American labourers is chiefly attributed to their superiority of education. The American masters are always very particular in having the children of their labourers sent regularly to school.—*Kohl's England and Wales.*

Firmness without mildness is harsh and forbidding; mildness without firmness becomes weak and contemptible; both united make a character respectable and amiable.

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